Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-93-206
Wednesday
27 October 1993

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FBIS-EEU-93-206 *27 October 1993*

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Zhulali, Austrian Minister Sign Agreement

AU2610181093 Tirana ATA in English 0858 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA)—An agreement of military cooperation between Albania and Austria was signed at the Ministry of Defense on October 25.

For the Albanian party the agreement was signed by the Albanian minister of defense, Zhulali, and for the Austrian party by the federal minister of defense, Dr. Werner Fasslabend. Both ministers expressed the common desire that Albania and Austria promote their cooperation in all fields.

Mr. Zhulali said that Austria is one of the friendly countries of Albania and that it supports the democratic Albania. This agreement, he said, will serve the reform in the Albanian army and we will try to profit as much as possible from the experience of the Austrian army.

After signing the agreement, the Austrian minister of defense, Dr. Fasslabend, made the following statement: "I believe that after the end of the cold war between the East and West, as well as after the end to Albania's isolation, this agreement is certainly one of the most important steps. It is significant to say that the intensification of cooperation in those fields in which there exist possibilities as well as an exchange of views with each other make up the basis for our future relations.

This agreement testifies to the steps towards confidence and security made between our two countries and peoples, which have always been bound by friendship. The agreement testifies to other concrete possibilities to carry ahead our cooperation."

Meksi Receives Fasslabend

AU2610181893 Tirana ATA in English 0902 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA)—On October before noon, Albanian Premier Meksi met with the Austrian minister of defense, Dr. Werner Fasslabend, who valued Albania's successes in the creation of a new military system. "I have followed the political, economic, and social developments in Albania with interest and I greet you and the democratic government," the Austrian minister of defense said.

"Albania has many friends, old and new, but is a great delight for us to cooperate with Austria, to which we are bound by a traditional friendship," Mr. Meksi said. Mr. Fasslabend expressed his and the Austrian government's worry over the war in former Yugoslavia and its negative consequences. "Constant efforts and a good will are needed to find a peaceful and correct solution," the Austrian minister of defense said.

Mr. Meksi said: "The use of weapons shows that good will is lacking. Questions 'solved' by means of weapons, need be resolved again in the future... Let us hope that reason wins."

Premier Meksi also stressed the fact that the danger of the conflict's spill-over necessitates a greater engagement by the international institutions such as the UN and especially the United States to prevent it and find a peaceful political solution.

Berisha, Fasslabend Discuss 'Crisis'

AU2610182093 Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Tirana, October 26 (ATA)—Albanian President Berisha met on October 25 with the Austrian minister of defense, Werner Fasslabend. "Austria is among the countries we have very friendly relations. I am delighted that our cooperation with your country is also being materialized in the relations between our two armies," Mr.Berisha said. Fasslabend brought greetings from the Austrian president, Klestil, for President Berisha and spoke of the exchanges envisaged in the agreement signed with Minister Zhulali.

President Berisha thanked the Austrian state for the aid rendered also in the military field.

Further on, they talked on the critical situation in the region and possible solutions. Their talk confirmed that Albania and Austria share the same views about the crisis in the region.

Article Criticizes PAD Delegation in Belgrade

AU2610060193 Tirana RILINDJA in Albanian 22 Oct 93 p 2

[Article by Ramadan Musliu: "The Alliance's Help for Its Kosovar 'Friends'"]

[Text] The Serbian state and its neocommunist regime are faced with a total economic blockade and political boycott. Few now agree to cross this state's border without international authorization. Visitors have so far been adventurers or, in the most recent case, ultra-right putschists and Khazbulatov-style ex-communists, who are now behind bars. To visit Belgrade now, you have to have Belgrade family ties, such as a certain Englishman called Kennedy [adviser to Radovan Karadzic] and the Frenchman Chifer. The rest of the world acknowledges no ties of blood or friendship.

The Democratic Alliance [PAD], in its haste to be as "democratic" as possible, recently agreed to breach the gates of the boycott, thus reviving friendly ties from the time of Esad Pashe Toptani and the former Albanian communists.

What is the meaning of such a visit to a terrible place at a terrible time? It means a moral and political debacle. A political party that suffers such a moral debacle is obliged to suffer a temporary political "moratorium." Why? Messrs. Ceka, Imami, and Ngjela first of all violated the blockade imposed by the world against a state that applies the doctrine of ethnic cleansing. This

doctrine has been devised in special academic institutions (the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Writers Union, Simic-style institutions, etc.). It is now a public fact that it was Serbian academia and its intelligentsia that justified the practice of genocide. To boycott an intelligentsia of this kind is the bare minimum of morality, not only for political and government bodies, but even for individual citizens.

Second, the gentlemen of the PAD were also received by representatives of the Serbian Socialist Party, and by no less than Borisav Jovic, who violated Kosova's constitutional status with tanks and, in spring 1989, annexed Kosova. For the gentlemen of the PAD, dialogue with tank drivers, hooligans, and annexionists might be a "principled response."

Third, the PAD's visit to Belgrade takes place after the deportation of the CSCE's representatives from Kosova, which was followed by mass imprisonments and terror against Albanians.

The gentlemen of the PAD have forgotten one thing: the Serbs' diplomatic superiority in relation to all international bodies. Mocking an Albanian political party might be considered normal behavior in Serbian politics, because Messrs. Ceka, Imami, and Ngjela will be in good company with such political clowns as Lord Carrington and Cyrus Vance.

What is most distressing is the fact that the PAD, alongside a small group of independent intellectuals, legitimized the Cosic doctrine of the political defense of military gains.

To cooperate with the future defendants of "Nuremberg Two" means to rest satisfied with the "gifts of the Danae" [allusion to Virgil's "Timeo Danaos et dona Ferentes"—"I Fear the Greeks Even When They Are Bearing Gifts"].

In this dire period for the nation, a large number of political parties appear to have forgotten that there must be an unshakeable consensus over the central issue of the national and the state. The responsibility of the political parties under these circumstances is to find tactical ways to realize these interests in practice. This consensus must also be achieved with the assent of the Albanians of Kosova, because one of these interests is Kosova and the ethnic Albanian territories of the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

If the gentlemen of the PAD think that they should initiate dialogue, we will remind them of the fact that the Serbs do not admit dialogue. The Albanians still remember the friendly presence of the "Caravan of Peace" (consisting mainly of Serbian intellectuals), and then the "Burial of Violence," whose aim was to open the possibility of Serb-Albanian dialogue by forgetting violence. Still fresh in the memory is the meeting of Serbian and Albanian intellectuals at Ohrid, in which, besides representatives from Kosova, some representatives from Albania did not hesitate to take part. This meeting, like all the earlier initiatives, yielded no positive result.

The most recent case was [former] Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic's "embrace" of Rugova. Nothing from the Serbian side. At the moment, both before and after this visit, the institutions of Serbia are fabricating "terrorism" as an excuse for repression.

Now that there are forecasts of a solution to the Yugoslav problem and Butrus-Ghali's initiative for a possible Balkan conference is topical, the Serbs will have to set Albanian "terrorists" against Albanian "progressive forces."

In conclusion, we say that we have recognized the help of Albanian political parties to their "friends from Kosova" since the time of the Albanian Workers Party and Comrade Enver.

Swiss Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

AU2610075293 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Mr. Flavio Cotti, chief of the foreign affairs department of the Swiss Confederation, arrived in our country less than one hour ago.

Upon his arrival, he declared as follows:

[Begin Cotti recording, in French fading into Bulgarian translation] I must say that I am delighted to visit Bulgaria for the second time. This is, however, my first visit as a cabinet member. I am looking forward to my talks with Foreign Minister Daskalov, who, like me, assumed his post only a few months ago. We will discuss bilateral relations between Bulgaria and Switzerland, as well as the problems of European security. [end recording]

Tomorrow, after his meetings at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Swiss guest is expected to attend the ceremony of exchanging ratification documents on the double taxation agreement.

Mr. Cotti is scheduled to meet President Zhelev and Prime Minister Berov.

Daskalov, Cotti Discuss Embargo

AU2610185293 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] On 26 October, Foreign Affairs Minister Stanislav Daskalov received Mr. Flavio Cotti, chief of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Swiss Confederation. The two ministers discussed Bulgaria's possibilities of more rapidly constructing a real democratic system based on the market economy.

Mr. Cotti assured the Bulgarian foreign minister that Switzerland will render Bulgaria their full support at the international financial institutions in order to help Bulgaria overcome the difficulties it is experiencing as a result of the FRY [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] embargo.

Mr. Cotti was also received by President Zhelyu Zhelev and Prime Minister Lyuben Berov.

Government Approves Draft on Penalty Code Reform

AU2510205393 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] The government is currently discussing the question of granting temporary financial assistance to the Kazunluk Arsenal Arms Plant for the workers wages.

After a prolonged debate, the cabinet approved a draft for a new Penal Code envisaging the abolition of the death penalty and the introduction of life sentence as an alternative for the sentence of 20 years life imprisonment.

A new penalty in the form of unpaid labor for public welfare amounting to 360 hours was proposed in cases of recurrent crimes involving great material damages.

The new draft Penal Code introduces new concepts of crimes, such as theft of intellectual property, computer thefts, and bankruptcies in the trade and industrial sectors.

The cabinet decided to establish an operational experts group for discussing proposals on the further participation of Bulgaria in UN peacekeeping military operations in various parts of Africa, Central Asia, and the Caucasus, which are expected to be submitted to the final decision of parliament.

Havel Says Visegrad Unity 'Not Necessary'

AU2510183593 Prague CTK in English 2114 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 22 (CTK)—As neither Soviet hegemony nor the Warsaw Pact exist anymore, it is not necessary for the Visegrad Group to express manifestly its unity, Czech President Vaclav Havel told journalists after his return from a visit to Poland today.

The Visegrad Group, which was established in February 1991 in the Hungarian city of Visegrad, is composed of the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, and Poland.

Its new identity should be based on less conspicuous every-day cooperation in the sphere of regional relations and in terms of social life, Havel stated.

If the member states have common interests, it is possible to coordinate their foreign policy, he added.

Havel stressed that the objectives of the Visegrad Group of the time of its birth are either gone or were fulfilled. At that time, the objective was to make it known clearly and in a declaratory way that the group's position was united and intended to proceed jointly with a clear demand to liquidate Soviet hegemony in this part of Europe.

Challenges German Government Spokesman

AU2510183993 Prague CTK in English 2157 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 22 (CTK)—The recent statement made by the spokesman to the German Government Dieter Vogel saying that Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke about the necessity to include Sudeten Germans into the solution of the Czech-German relations, was not true, Czech President Vaclav Havel told journalists today.

Havel paid a one-day private visit to Kohl's native Rheinland on October 15.

According to Havel, Kohl was speaking about necessity of an informal and many-sided dialogue from which no one should be excluded.

It was obvious that such a dialogue would help clear the atmosphere, Havel said, adding that he never said that the dialogue was a condition for anything.

The compensation to the Nazi victims during World War II will be paid from the Czech Republic's means, Havel said.

Originally, it had been expected that the sum from the budget would be compensated by a certain humanitarian gesture by Germany, Havel stated.

This gesture ought to have preceded the act of domestic compensation, Havel claimed.

If Germany postponed the gesture, there is an alternative that it could pay the sum could later, Havel said.

Asked about Kohl's reaction to his proposal, Havel answered: The chancellor just nodded and said: 'We need time but we have only little'.

Zieleniec Stresses Need for Policy Consensus

AU2610062393 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 20 Oct 93 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Minister Josef Zieleniec by "rk"; place and date not given: "National Interest Is the Priority"]

[Text] [LIDOVE NOVINY] You recently said that Germany was returning to the logic of its historical development and that we had to come to terms with that. By this, did you mean the traditional German dominance in Central Europe?

[Zieleniec] What we call the logic of Germany's position in Europe is undoubtedly connected with its eastern orientation. It would be unrealistic to expect the situation in which Germany found itself after 1945 to last forever. But that is no tragedy. We, too, have a logic of our history, and coexistence with Germany has, to a large extent, been the axis of our history. We are able to deal with Germany in a way that does not jeopardize the essence of our existence as a nation. Moreover, the rise of integrated Europe also represents a chance for the Czech state from the viewpoint of Czech-German relations.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] Admission into NATO has been a frequently discussed topic of late. All kinds of dissonant tones are to be heard from time to time. While the prime minister, for example, says that there are more important things on our agenda, the president devoted his speech to parliament [on 12 October] entirely to reflections about the North Atlantic alliance. Are the speculations about when NATO will accept us topical?

[Zieleniec] The word dissonance evokes an optical effect that is trying to find differences where, essentially, there are not any. I can put forward still a third view. When the issue of NATO is discussed, I always emphasize that our security depends primarily on our own efforts. All these positions complement one another rather than being in contradiction. The prime minister assesses the problem from the viewpoint of domestic policy tasks. Viewed from this perspective, it is obvious that our NATO membership is a long-term issue. The president spoke about the urgency of this problem in connection with the discussions taking place in Poland and Hungary and in connection with NATO's own search for its new shape. It is, therefore, important that we make ourselves heard precisely at this time. No dissonance can be inferred from this.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] If it is wrong to speak about dissonance and if there is consensus on foreign policy, what then is the significance of the planned Council for Foreign Policy? Is it not supposed to be set up precisely in order to coordinate the positions of constitutional officials?

[Zieleniec] You are right, but I did not say that the situation in this sphere was idyllic. I merely pointed out that you had chosen the wrong example.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] Well, then, give me a good example....

[Zieleniec] You could find many areas where it would be desirable to improve communication between constitutional officials about foreign policy. I am convinced that the Council for Foreign Policy will provide a platform for discussion between constitutional officials and representatives of coalition parties. I would like to point out that there is one fundamental difference between foreign and domestic policies. This difference lies in the measure of consensus among political forces. Not only should foreign policy not divide the coalition, but it should not divide the opposition and the governing coalition either. It is customary in democratic countries for foreign policy to be shaped by the entire political spectrum. Foreign policy should not reflect the parties' political interests but national interests.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] The Sudeten German issue represents a latent problem of [Czech-German] mutual relations. One side keeps saying no to the opening of closed chapters, while the German representation often says that dialogue on Sudeten Germans is necessary. Are we going to actively approach this problem?

[Zieleniec] We must develop economic, cultural, and political relations [with Germany]. What will then be important is to find in both countries more people interested in mutual positive cooperation than those who want to return to the past.

[LIDOVE NOVINY] Is it possible to grant [Czech] citizenship to those Sudeten Germans who will show interest in it?

[Zieleniec] I do not know whether it makes sense right now to discuss such a specific issue on the pages of a newspaper. It goes without saying that there exist many things in Czech-German relations, on which the two sides can meet one another halfway. If a mutually positive system [vzajemny pozitivni rad] will come into being, all kinds of things will be possible. As long as such a system does not exist, every gesture, no matter how small, represents an immense burden for mutual relations.

Kocarnik: Slovakia Will Recognize Czech Claims

AU2610110293 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 93 p 2

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Kocarnik by Radek Wanke; place and date not given: "Slovakia Is Likely To Recognize Our Claims But Will Not Be Able To Pay Them Off Immediately"]

[Text] Prague—Ivan Kocarnik, deputy prime minister and finance minister, granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO and Czech Television on Tuesday [19 October]. In the interview, he reacted to Minister Skalicky's statement that Slovakia had lost any interest in further talks on property settlement with the Czech Republic after the shares had been issued to Slovak holders of privatization coupons.

[Wanke] Sir, how do you view this statement?

[Kocarnik] I would not say that Slovakia has completely lost interest in the talks. However, it is true that the talks are in abeyance. I spoke with the Slovak finance minister in Washington and he confirmed the fact the they want to hold talks with us. We made a preliminary agreement that we would meet in my office some day in October—maybe just the two of us.

[Wanke] The Czech Republic's main concern is to make Slovakia pay off its debt of 24 billion korunas [Kc]—or to recognize it, at the very least. Slovakia incurred this debt when the former Czechoslovak State Bank was divided. Has the situation changed since?

[Kocarnik] It has basically not changed, apart from the fact that Slovakia has recognized part of its debt. The situation with the foreign debt remains unclear, however. In this case, the only difference is that there has been no audit that would make it clear whether our claim is justified or not. Slovakia arrived at the opinion that an audit would be too expensive. Slovakia has thus admitted, I believe, that our figures are correct.

[Wanke] Do you believe we should expect Slovakia to pay the Kc24 billion?

[Kocarnik] I distinguish between Slovakia's recognition of our claims and our receipt of the funds in the foreseeable future. I am positive about the first part of this statement: Yes, I believe Slovakia will recognize our claims. The second part is more complicated, however. I believe that we can grant credit to Slovakia to repay its debt.

[Wanke] The Czech Republic is still holding approximately 4 tonnes of Slovak gold and one-third of the funds of the former federal National Property Fund. How long will the Czech Republic keep these funds?

[Kocarnik] Until there is an agreement regarding all the remaining claims and obligations.

[Wanke] That is, until Slovakia recognizes or pays off our claim for the 24 billion korunas?

[Kocarnik] I believe that the most important thing is Slovakia's recognition of our claim. When we were concluding treaties in the past, we assumed that Slovakia would be unable to pay this amount of money all at once and that it would have to pay it in installments.

[Wanke] Do you still believe that it was a correct step to issue shares to privatization coupon holders in Slovakia?

[Kocarnik] Yes, I believe it was a correct step.

Dlouhy, GATT Director Support Uruguay Round

LD2610201193 Prague CTK in English 1822 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 26 (CTK)—The Czech Republic's relationship to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (otherwise known as GATT), as well as possibilities open to other countries undergoing economic transformation were the topics on today's talks in Geneva between Czech Minister of Industry and Trade, Vladimir Dlouhy, and GATT General Director, Peter Sutherland.

The minister acquainted reporters with details of the talks after his return. The two had discussed the significant pressure experienced by the countries concerned, including the Czech Republic, due to subsidized imports of European Community (EC) countries, especially those of agricultural products.

Dlouhy and Sutherland had also spoken of supporting the completion of the Uruguay round of international trade talks, though they confirmed its success was up to the United States and EC countries.

Dlouhy stated that the Uruguay round was discussed with reference to the Budapest meeting planned for November 12, at which trade ministers from Hungary, Slovakia, Poland and the Czech and Slovak republics should meet with the GATT director.

The meeting would mainly serve as a means for these countries to support GATT in its efforts to bring the Uruguay round to an effective close.

Peter Sutherland became general director of GATT this June. Dlouhy is the only minister responsible for trade from countries of east and central Europe whom Sutherland has met with so far.

ODA Favors Two-Tiered 1994 Local Elections

AU2510184793 Prague CTK in English 1407 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 22 (CTK)—Yesterday's meeting of the Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA) leadership underlined the importance of including in the planned territorial administration the concept of self-government on a regional or land level, ODA Deputy Chairman Libor Kudlacek told CTK today.

It is necessary to have appropriate legislation ready in time for the 1994 elections so that the regional or land elections can take place at the same time, he added.

The ODA still does not consider the number of higher self-governing bodies to be of great importance, but the meeting agreed on 13 regions. The concept based on a small number of self-governing lands or regions presents a danger that a four-tiered administration would have to be set up instead of the desired three-tiered one, according to Kudlacek.

The ODA believes that eight or fewer units, as a different proposal would have it, would not fill the abyss between towns and villages on the one hand and parliament on the other, or perhaps between district authorities and the national government, and would make for the prolonged existence of district authorities as they are now, Kudlacek said.

Trade Unionists Establish 'Crisis Committee'

AU2510184893 Prague CTK in English 1225 GMT 22 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 22 (CTK)—Leaders of the Bohemian and Moravian Chamber of Trade Unions (CMKOS) decided to set up a Crisis Committee today.

Chairman of the Chamber Vladimir Petrus said their reasons were twofold: The attitude of employers towards collective bargaining and the crisis of confidence which has been shown in the tripartite (consisting of representatives from government, the unions and employers) during talks on social partnership.

The Crisis Committee's first meeting will be on Monday, October 25, but CMKOS leaders will meet with the leaders of individual trade unions before that.

Employers often refuse to discuss collective agreements with their employees, advise them to leave the unions and threaten unionists with various sanctions such as transfer to less-qualified jobs or dismissal. Petrus told journalists that the most serious situation was in industry.

Participants in the tripartite negotiations have not been able to come to an agreement on fundamental questions, Petrus said. The most recent example was Thursday's talks of the Council of Economic and Social Agreement on basic retirement insurance. Petrus said he expected a negative response from the government on a number of issues which are to be discussed October 29 at a meeting of government and union representatives.

The unionists must prepare several possible steps, he said. Before the first meeting of the Crisis Committee, made up of CMKOS Presidium members, chairmen of individual unions will be informed about the approach of the delegation which will represent the unionists on October 29, Petrus said.

Investigator Confirms Proceedings Against Setina

AU2510144093 Prague CTK in English 2047 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 21 (CTK)— Legal proceedings against former Czech Prosecutor General Jiri Setina on the charge of endangering state secrets started on Monday [18 October] and the whole case is classified as top secret, Richard Malecek, director of the Prague Office of Investigation, told CTK today.

But he refused to say whether or not he would ask the deputy prosecutor general to annul Setina's oath of secrecy. Earlier today, Setina told CTK that the oath could be annulled only by the deputy prosecutors general, Pavel Bret and Jaromir Patocka, his former subordinates.

Setina resigned from his post as of September in the wake of scandals involving the obtaining of a community apartment and possible tax evasion. No replacement has been appointed yet.

Bret told CTK today that he had not yet received an official copy of the charge brought against Setina and therefore had no reason to annul Setina's oath of secrecy. Patocka is currently out of Prague.

Today's papers carried officially unconfirmed information that an investigator launched legal proceedings against Setina on the charge of endangering state secrets. Setina allegedly committed the crime in his capacity as prosecutor general in the summer when he advised Trade and Industry Minister Vladimir Dlouhy that a member of his ministry's staff, suspected of criminal activities, was being bugged.

Malecek told CTK today that he did not know where the journalists could have obtained the information because neither he nor anyone from his office had given the information to anybody.

Clinton, Bush Foreign Policies Compared

AU2510210593 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 93 p 5

[Commentary by Stanislav Mundil: "Question Marks in Bill Clinton's Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The death of American soldiers in Somalia, the humiliating retreat of the USS Harlan County with American advisers from the Haiti shores, and the persisting stalemate situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina caused the critics to focus on problems of foreign policy. Clinton has not been criticized much for his foreign policy, despite the fact that he had little experience in this area when he assumed office in the White House.

The pictures of the dead Americans who were dragged through the streets of Mogadishu made Congress call for a withdrawal from Somalia. A similar sentiment prevails among the people as well. Clinton's room to maneuver in Haiti has been reduced, as was the possibility of dispatching American troops to Bosnia. The latest developments terminated the truce between Clinton's government and the old administration, whose members sharply criticized the president's recent course of action. In principle, Clinton is being criticized for paying too much attention to domestic policy, unlike George Bush, who was criticized for neglecting domestic problems and indulging in tackling problems of foreign policy, which he liked so much.

Clinton was elected—and he realizes this—because he pledged to solve pressing domestic problems that had accumulated over the past 12 years. That is why he focused on such issues as cutting the budget deficit or reforming the health care system.

The United States left everything up to the United Nations in Somalia, and even after the attacks against the Pakistani soldiers, the United States did not think about providing better protection to the American soldiers and even eased up on its efforts to find a political solution. Despite the fact that the president strived to reach a diplomatic solution in Haiti, he let things go until the Harlan ship was finally returned. This is not a very significant event, but it has its symbolic value. Regarding Clinton's government, former President Bush said that if troops are dispatched, then we have to have a clear idea of what their task should be. He expressed the hope that the mission of the American soldiers in Somalia would not turn "sour." Bush's defense minister, Dick Cheney, criticized Clinton for deviating from the strictly defined objective of the American task in Somalia: "to feed the starving Somalians." Clinton's people point to the fact that neither Cheney nor Bush were able to explain how they themselves would get out of Somalia. As far as Haiti is concerned, Clinton may have failed to keep his election promise, but he is making diplomatic efforts, unlike Bush, to return democracy to Haiti, says presidential adviser G. Stephanopoulos.

Clinton believes that his unequivocal and unshakable support to Boris Yeltsin and his aggressive pushing for American economic interests abroad are successes of his foreign policy. Nevertheless, he admits that he did not do enough to initiate a "nationwide debate" on the further role of the United States in the world after the Cold War. This is an extremely important thing in a country that has always had an inclination toward isolationism and that pays attention to foreign countries only if there is a crisis—and television cameras are airing it. Such a debate is much needed now, since the well-defined and well-known enemy has disappeared, but new complicated conflicts have appeared in countries, of which the majority of Americans do not even know where they are.

Regarding American foreign policy, former Foreign Minister James Baker said last week that it would be naive to think that foreign policy can be shunned and the responsibility for this policy delegated to a lower level of administration. In this situation, his inexperienced foreign policy team is certainly a disadvantage to him.

However, our task is not to compare Clinton with Bush, whose results in foreign policy now appear more and more questionable, or to ponder over the fact that Clinton's team is unable to tackle foreign policy problems (in Russia's case, this team proved it can manage them).

We should not believe that after the end of the Cold War, an "automatic pilot"—the lower level of the administration—can handle foreign policy problems and that the

President should deal with crises only. The majority of experts are united over the fact that the United States, as the only superpower, must conduct a coherent foreign policy that could help the post-war world embark on the road toward democracy.

NATO, East European Priorities Compared

AU2610085893 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 21 Oct 93 p 6

[Commentary by Josef Vesely: "Hastiness Can Damage Czech Interests"]

[Text] We should not expect that the United States, Germany, and the whole of NATO, will draft, in the next few months, a "timetable" for admitting the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to NATO—not because the said countries are stubborn and do not want to draft such a plan. Very often, the contrary is the case. Germany, for instance, makes no secret about the fact that it would like to shift the uncertain and problematic borders in Europe as far to the east as possible.

Our main problem is that NATO does not see this hot issue the way Germany does. Prior to its summit on 10 January 1994, NATO has to eliminate many of its own strategic problems, or at least make them more clear. In this situation, a number of politicians in Central Europe got the idea that they could be helpful if they themselves drafted such a plan. This idea seemed sensible at first. However, contrary to expectations, this initiative did not meet with the enthusiasm of the Western partners. In the Czech Republic, we began rationalizing that this was the result of Yeltsin's "subversive" letter to the four Western world powers.

We need not seek the root of this misunderstanding in individuals. Anyway, it has become clear that this letter was not as tough as it was thought to be. The core of the problem is the fact that it is impossible to reconcile the proclaimed strategic interests of the former Warsaw Pact countries—the smaller ones—with NATO's priorities.

While the West, headed by the United States, fears that Russia will become too weak, countries of the former Eastern Bloc fear the opposite—they fear it will become too strong. Both sides say that, from the viewpoint of the present and future strategic interests, it would be absolutely undesirable if their fears really materialized.

Both the United States and NATO want to sacrifice tens of billions of dollars to create stability in Russia and to make Russia stronger. At the very least, they want Russia to be in good control of its nuclear weapons, to secure the integrity of its territory, and to ensure a safe operation of the entire federation in general. If there is time and money to secure democratic elements within Russia—even better. The Czech hypocrites are rubbing their hands when they see that the Russian giant is overwhelmed by its own problems, and they say that this is the best guarantee that the invasion of August 1968 will not repeat itself. However, over the 25 years, the world has changed beyond recognition. If NATO kept thinking in the old dimensions, it certainly would not have reduced the U.S. presence in Europe by 30 percent and allowed its main member on the continent, Germany, to reduce the size of its ground forces by half, compared to the total number of West German and East German troops in 1989.

Even an impartial person capable of logical thinking could arrive at the conclusion, when observing this dialogue between the two parties, that their strategic interests are even less compatible than the arms systems of the pacts that once were enemies. In this situation, it would be unrealistic to discuss the Czech Republic's admission to NATO. Nevertheless, some Czech politicians decided to openly push NATO to adopt—immediately, if possible—a Central European and ideologically colored viewpoint, irrespective of the fact that this would pose a higher security risk for NATO.

If Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus rejects this viewpoint—and we believe he will, judging from his reactions to the heated, but little useful debates of the last few weeks—his credit among the European politicians will rise. This certainly cannot be to the detriment of the Czech Republic's long-term interests.

Anyway, has there ever been, during the 75 years of the independent Czechoslovakia, a situation in which we were given the opportunity to calmly ponder over the Czech nation's vital security problems without being under the pressure of time and external forces?

Kovac Greets Havel on Czech National Day

LD2610193393 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Slovak President Michal Kovac has sent a letter of greetings to President of the Czech Republic Vaclav Havel, in which he congratulates him on behalf of himself and the citizens of Slovakia on the occasion of the national holiday of the Czech Republic. He expresses in the letter the conviction that the manner in which the Czechoslovak state was divided provided a good foundation and a starting point for successful neighborly cooperation. Historical traditions and the closeness of the languages of both nations create the prerequisites for modern forms of European cooperation. He also highlights Vaclav Havel's distinguished contribution toward cultivating correct and mutually beneficial Slovak-Czech relations.

Republic To Celebrate 28 Oct for Last Time

AU2510183393 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Bratislava Oct 21 (CTK)—This year's October 28, the anniversary of the foundation of Czechoslovakia, will be a holiday for the Slovaks for the last time, according to a law on the Slovak Republic's national days and holidays passed by the Slovak parliament on October 20.

The law, effective as of January 1, 1994, excludes the date of October 28 from Slovakia's national days.

Deputies decided that this year October 28 will a holiday but adopted a special resolution which lowers the meaning of the date from state day to a mere holiday.

Slovakia will have four state days beginning next year—January 1 (the date of the establishment of the Slovak Republic); July 5 (holiday of St. Cyril and St. Methodius); August 29 (the anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising); and September 1 (the day of the Constitution). Eight Christian holidays and May 1 will be free days.

The law also sets 14 memorial days which will not, however, be free days.

Slovak newspapers' today stress that October 28 will be celebrated in Slovakia this year for the last time. Then it will be an ordinary working day, the trade union daily PRACA writes. PRAVDA, a left-oriented daily, notes that the day of the establishment of Czechoslovakia has not even been included in the new law among memorial days, adding that at least May 8, the day of the victory over Nazism, was marked in the law as a memorial day.

Czech Ambassador on Czech-Slovak Relations

LD2610204093 Prague CTK in English 1813 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Bratislava, Oct 26 (CTK)—The Czech Republic is seeking to develop its relations with the Slovak republic as part of its international cooperation. It is interested in having in its neighbourhood a state oriented towards the same values, Czech Ambassador to Slovakia Filip Sedivy says in a statement.

The statement, published in Bratislava on the occasion of October 28, the Czech Republic's national day, says that Slovakia joined the independent Czechoslovakia in 1918 consciously and voluntarily. Czechoslovakia was established on ideas of democracy, law and European values and the current Czech state is a follower of these traditions. That is why we proudly declare our support for the precepts of October 28, even today when Czechoslovakia has ceased to exist, the statement says.

It stresses that Czechoslovakia has become a short but important episode in the lives of both peoples. After seven decades Slovakia has realised its ambitions and inalienable rights and Czechoslovakia has peacefully divided.

We want to set the relations with the independent Slovak republic, which is our nearest neighbour and partner, in the context of international cooperation. We wish to preserve all mutually advantageous ties which have appeared during the existence of the common state, Sedivy stresses.

We appreciate the fact that many unsolved and disputable questions in our relationship are not reflected in our co-existence but are being gradually decided in a diplomatic way. We are interested in having in our neighbourhood a state oriented towards the same values, a stable, balanced and prosperous state together with which we will participate in the building of the common European future, Sedivy emphasises.

Toth on Debts, Property Division With Czechs

LD2510222393 Prague CTK in English 2150 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Bratislava, Oct 25 (CTK)—We have said before that we acknowledge some claims ensuing from the division of the former Czechoslovak state bank's assets and liabilities. We could not recognise what has not yet been assessed, Slovak Finance Minister Julius Toth told CTK today.

Referring to Slovakia's debts towards the Czech Republic which he discussed with his Czech counterpart Ivan Kocarnik in Brno, south Moravia, on Sunday, Toth said that Slovakia's debt to date was 6.4 billion crowns but that Slovakia was ready to continue talks. The Slovaks never said that they doubted the importance of these questions and that they were not willing to settle them, he added.

Kocarnik said on Sunday that Slovakia had acknowledged a 6.6- billion crown debt of the total 24.7 billion.

Referring to four tonnes of Slovak gold which is being held by the Czech Republic, and to Slovakia's one-third share of the former federal material reserves, Toth said that each party should count its plusses and minuses and whether it is in its interests to hold anything.

If we assess in Czech crowns the part of gold held by the Czech side, we find out who is losing and who gaining from this holding, Toth said.

In an interview with Slovak radio on the same topic Toth accused the Czech side of deliberately prolonging talks on property division. We think that the major part of responsibility lies with the Czech side, he said, adding that the Czech political and economic scene was sometimes peculiar. Slovakia rejects accusations of a lack of interest in the division of former federal property, he added.

Toth told CTK he was optimistic as far as the possibility of reaching a quick agreement on the division of the 1992 federal budget deficit. He also voiced satisfaction as far as an agreement on the joint exacting of former Czechoslovakia's claims in third countries is concerned, which in some occasions is a very sensitive issue.

The Brno working meeting of the Czech and Slovak finance ministers was held because they failed to meet during the International Monetary Fund session in Washington recently, as had been initially planned. Their next scheduled meeting will be held in Prague.

National Bank Releases Report on Economy

AU2510183693 Prague CTK in English 2050 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Bratislava Oct 21 (CTK)—A report prepared for the Slovak parliament by the National Bank of Slovakia says that in the first six months of the year the economy showed a fall in the gross domestic product of approximately six percent, an unemployment rate of 11 percent, an active balance of payments, a low level of debts and moderate rate of inflation.

Slovakia's foreign debt was $1.625 billion on January 1 this year, $2.32 billion when the debts of its commercial sector are added, says the report, which was given to deputies today by the bank's governor, Vladimir Masar.

The report says that after the division of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia inherited government debts worth $375 million and its debts to the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank amounted to $696 million. It also transferred part of the debt to the International Monetary Fund (divided in a 2 to 1 ratio) to the value of $480 million.

The bank's reserves of foreign currencies came to 7.383 billion SOK [Slovak korunas] at the end of June, a substantial decrease compared to January when their value was 11.83 billion SOK. However, the report considers the June result a sign that the situation is returning to normal because the bank's reserves at the end of February were worth only 5.1 billion crowns [SOK].

The improvement resulted from a decree restricting the right of commercial banks to buy foreign currencies from the central bank's reserves. Profits coming from the fluctuation of exchange rates are yet another reason, as well as revenues from sales of government bonds and a credit worth 1.163 million SOK granted by the World Bank in May.

Expects 25-30 Percent Inflation

AU2510183793 Prague CTK in English 2054 GMT 21 Oct 93

[Text] Bratislava Oct 21 (CTK)—Consumer prices and the rate of inflation in Slovakia are expected to rise by more than ten percent in the second half of 1993, according to a Slovak National Bank (NBS) report which parliament approved in its 23d session.

The bank expects the inflation rate for the year to be between 25 and 30 percent. If the state budget deficit can be held below the 16 billion Slovak crown line ($484 million), annual inflation will not exceed 25 percent. NBS Governor Vladimir Masar previously said inflation might reach 30 percent only in the event of extra charges on imports coming into effect.

The NBS regards it as realistic that internal convertibility of currency will be maintained on condition that a satisfactory level of currency reserves are maintained.

Compliance With Disarmament Treaties Reported

AU2410214493 Bratislava HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Slovak 21 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by "jv": "Disarmament and Economy; Slovakia Is Meeting Its International Obligations"]

[Text] Bratislava—The Slovak Republic fulfilled its obligations arising from the first stage of the implementation of the Treaty on Armed Forces' Control [title as published] by the end of August. As representatives of the Slovak Defense Ministry's Foreign Relations Section and the Slovak Office for Disarmament Control (SUKO) told a news conference yesterday, the number of tanks was reduced by 151, the number of armored combat vehicles by 181, and the number of artillery systems by 199, within the framework of the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic by the end of August.

The next stage, eliminating excess arms and equipment, will start in November and will be a "purely national affair" said Colonel L. Gal, director of the Slovak Defense Ministry's Foreign Relations Section. The sum of 12 million korunas [Sk] has been appropriated for this purpose for this year; the exact sum required for next year will be determined on the basis of the specification of the number and types of weapons to be scrapped in

the next stage. These operations are rather costly. The cost of liquidating one tank was estimated at roughly Sk80,000 two years ago, but prices, especially energy prices, have increased dramatically since then. Yet these are not the only expenditures connected with the disarmament process. By the end of the year the Slovak Republic ought to be connected to the CSCE's communications system, the center of which is in Holland, which should permit better and faster exchange of information. According to data provided by SUKO representatives, there have been 46 inspections and control visits in Slovakia; Slovak inspectors have participated in 21 activities abroad. Apart from this, measures are being prepared in conjunction with the Open Skies Treaty. The Slovak Republic is one of 11 countries to have already ratified this treaty, which permits air observation. The treaty has also been ratified by great powers such as the United States, Canada, France, and Germany, and by two of our immediate neighbors—the Czech Republic and Hungary. However, the treaty will only enter into force after it has been ratified by 20 countries. Talks are being held at present on how to use the monitoring aircraft for the benefit of environmental protection as well. The convention on chemical weapons has not gone into force either thus far. Even though the Slovak Republic neither owns nor produces such weapons, measures are being prepared to comply with international commitments. As was pointed out by Colonel Engineer A. Mikusiak, candidate of sciences, member of the Slovak Republic's permanent mission attached to the CSCE in Vienna, all these steps are being very positively assessed by the other signatory states.

Statistical Office Publishes Demographic Data

AU2510205793 Bratislava REPUBLIKA in Slovak 27 Oct 93 p 2

[TA SR report: "Statistics for Population Development"]

[Text] The Slovak Statistical Office in Bratislava has drafted a demographic projection for the Republic's population in the years 1994, 2000, and 2015. It comprises current population trends and the size and age structure of the Slovak population until the middle of the 21st century.

According to the projection, 927,098 Slovak citizens—that is, 17.31 percent—will have reached a post-productive age (men over 60 and women over 55). Some 1,239,849 citizens—that is, 23.16 percent—will be at a pre-productive age (0-14), while 3,187,518 citizens—that is, 59.53 percent—will be at a productive age. It is apparent from the aforementioned data that the population at a productive age will care for those at a post-productive age.

The economic, health, and social policies of future years will have to conform to these facts.

Justice Minister Signs Declaration With Israel

LD2510192693 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Budapest, October 25 (MTI)—Israeli and Hungarian legal bodies will cooperate by exchanging research, legal literature, and codification documents, plus experience in training lawyers, said a declaration of intent signed on Monday in Budapest by Ministers of Justice Istvan Balsai of Hungary and David Liba'i of Israel.

Liba'i said the declaration of intent was to spur exchanges of legal data and experience between ministries, and law universities and advocates, chambers of both countries.

The Israeli minister said Israel was extremely satisfied with the Hungarian Government's approach to the agreement between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Israel.

He also said the Israeli Government, like Hungary's Government, is extremely sensitive about minority issues. Israel appreciates the policy of the Republic of Hungary towards minorities.

Liba'i said that the State of Israel is not directly concerned with compensation, as these are the private affairs of individuals, but Israel follows resolution of these problems with interest.

He appreciated this government helping synagogue renovation.

Hungarian Interest Party Introduced

LD2610165893 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At a press briefing today, Izabella Kiraly introduced her new party, the Hungarian Interest Party [Magyar Erdek Part], which was founded on 7 September. That same day Miklos Horthy was elected supreme commander, and the party's insignia was decorated with runic scripts and the holy axe-adze.

She said that the party was established in order to put an end to the nation's deterioration, hoping that it can represent the Hungarians' interest better that the existing parties.

Demolition of Nagymaros Dam Begins

LD2610133693 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1200 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] The demolition of the Nagymaros circular dam [part of the original Hungarian-Czechoslovak hydroelectric project at the Danube bend, north of Budapest] is now under way. An official of the [Hungarian] Ministry of Environmental Protection has said this marks a turning point in the history of the entire project.

More than 8.5 million forints will be spent on the rehabilitation [of the area]. Meanwhile, a modern public utility network will be constructed in the region of Nagymaros and Visegrad [village on the other side of the Danube] and the region's water supply as well will be improved. The Danube bend will be back to its original beauty by June 1996.

Walesa Swears In New Prime Minister, Cabinet

LD2610152793 Warsaw PAP in English 1452 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26—President Lech Walesa on Tuesday [26 October] swore in Poland's new Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak and twenty members of his cabinet.

"Poland has a government," the president said after Waldemar Pawlak and new cabinet ministers had received from him nomination acts and had taken an oath during a ceremony held in the Belvedere presidential palace.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak is the first to have been appointed according to the rules of the interim constitution. The previous governments were appointed by the Sejm (lower house) and received nomination acts from the Sejm speaker.

The interim constituion rules that now, the prime minister has two weeks to present to the Sejm a programme of the government's activity and submit a motion for a vote of confidence.

Addressing the newly appointed government members President Walesa said: "From this moment on you are taking over the state. The cabinet of Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka has left a report on the condition of the state which indicates that positive trends are surfacing in the Polish economy, that the situation is improving and that there even is a chance for a breakthrough. Your predecessors have done the most difficult work, your task will be a little easier."

The president stressed that the most important thing now was to consolidate these positive trends in order not to waste the achievements of the last four years.

"I believe that owing to a wise compromise and prudent decisions this government will prove stable and efficient. I also hope that our cooperation will be successful and beneficial for Poland—our common good," he declared.

Thanking for the appointment of the government Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak said he hoped that his cabinet will help make the present upward trends in the economy become visible "not only in statistics but also in every Polish household." He stressed that in its work the government will be directed first of all by the interest of Poland and the entire society.

Emphasizing that a lot of work has to be done to overcome all the difficult problems facing the new government Pawlak declared: "We are aware of the responsibility and we will spare no efforts for the common good of us all. We will cooperate with all those who want to support our common Polish interests," Pawlak declared.

Pawlak Profiled

LD2610201993 Warsaw PAP in English 1230 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26—Following is the profile of Poland's new prime minister Waldemar Pawlak:

Waldemar Pawlak (PSL)—prime minister: 34, engineer, married, three children. Graduated from the Warsaw Technical University in 1984. Since then, he has run a farm in the village of Kamionka. Chairman of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) since 1991, reelected in 1992. Between June 5 and July 10, 1992 he was prime minister. PSL deputy in 10th and 1st Sejm.

Cabinet Members Profiled

LD2610215093 Warsaw PAP in English 1047 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26: Following are profiles of the cabinet ministers:

Marek Borowski (SLD) [Democratic Left Alliance]—Deputy premier for economic affairs and finance minster: 47, graduated from the Central School of Planning and Statistics (SGPIS). Head of economic department of "DT Centrum" department store in central Warsaw. Departmental head in Internal Market Ministry from 1982. Became deputy minister in 1989. Thrown out of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) in 1968 but rejoined in 1975 and stayed until the end. Now member of SDRP [Social Democracy of the Polish Republic]. SLD parliamentary deputy since 1991.

Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz (SLD)—Deputy premier for social affairs and minister of justice: 43, a doctor of law. Worked at Warsaw University at the International Law Institute. Studied one year in USA on "Fulbright" Grant. Has run his own farm since 1985. Deputy to the last communist dominated parliament. Now non-party. 4th place in presidential elections of 1990. SLD deputy in the last parliament and this one. Delegate to Council of Europe parliamentary assembly. Chairman of the SLD floor group.

Aleksander Luczak (PSL) [Polish Peasant Party]—Deputy premier for political affairs and education minister: 50, graduated from the history department at Warsaw University (UW). Professor of political science at Department of Journalism in UW. Associated with ZSL (United Peasant Party—forerunner of PSL) since 1966. Education minister in 1989. Head of cabinet office during the 33 days of Pawlaks premiership in 1992. PSL vice-president of Executive Committee. Regarded as main ideologist of PSL. One of Pawlaks closest associates.

Andrzej Olechowski (BBWR) [Non-Party Bloc in Support of Reforms]—Foreign minister: 46, married, two sons. Graduate of Warsaw Main School of Planning and Statistics (SGPIS). Also studied international affairs in Geneva. Disc jockey in the Polish Radio Programme

Three. In the years 1973-78 and 1982-85 he was working as an economist in the U.N. in Geneva and cooperated with the World Bank. Later he was adviser to president of the National Bank of Poland (NBP) and cooperated with the IMF. At the end of the 1980s department director in the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations and vice president of the NBP. For three months finance minister in the Jan Olszewski government, later economic adviser to President Lech Walesa. One of the founder of the non-party reform bloc (BBWR).

Andrzej Milczanowski—Ministry of Internal Affairs: 64, lawyer. In the 1960s regional prosecutor in Szczecin, later legal counsellor of numerous enterprises. Solidarity activists from 1980. Arrested during martial law, spent two years in prisons. Head of the Western Pomeranian underground Solidarity, next member of the Lech Walesa Citizens Committee. In the years 1990-1992 head of the State Protection Office (UOP). In June 1992 Waldemar Pawlak entrusted him with the post of secretary of state in the Interior Ministry. A month later he became minister of internal affairs in the Hanna Suchocka government.

Piotr Kolodziejczyk—Ministry of Defence: 54, rear admiral, graduated from the Navy Academy in Gdynia and the Voroshilov Academy in Moscow. In the years 1977-78 he commanded a Polish unit of U.N. troops in Syria. From 1986 to 1989 commander of the Polish Navy. Member of The Polish United Workers Party. On June 6, 1990 he became defence minister in the Tadeusz Mazowiecki government, later in the Jan Krzysztof Bielecki government. Released from military service by Jan Parys which led to a conflict with the Belvedere, which wanted him as the general inspector of the Armed Forces. Currently member of the supervisory board of the Bank of Economic Initiatives (BIG).

Michal Strak (PSL)—Cabinet office head: 47, graduated from Warsaw University, academic and journalist. Coeditor of "WIES WSPOLCZESNA" (CONTEMPORARY COUNTRYSIDE) periodical. Former deputy director of the Institute of Culture, a founder of the Culture Development Fund. Regarded in the PSL as the power behind the throne.

Marek Pol Union of Labour (UP)—Minister of industry: 40, married, two children. Graduate of the Poznan Technical University and the Academy of Economics. Since the late 1970s deputy director of the agricultural vehicles factory in Antoninek. Former communist sejm deputy, PSL economic expert during Waldemar Pawlaks government forming negotiations in 1992.

Wieslaw Kaczmarek (SLD)—Minister of privatisation: 35, married, two daughters. Graduated from the Warsaw Technical University, former academic teacher, PZPR member since 1979, later member of the Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland (SDRP). Since 1991 head of the Warsaw office of the commercial bank BIA in Lublin. Co-author of the SLD economic programme, represents, together with Marek Borowski, the liberal wing of SLD.

Boguslaw Liberadzki (independent)—Minister of transport: 45, married, two sons. Graduated from the Main School of Economy and Statistics (SGPIS) where he worked as academic teacher till 1987. Head and then deputy minister in the Ministry of Transport, head of the board of directors of the Lot Polish airline. Former PZPR member.

Jacek Zochowski (SLD)—Minister of health: 51, graduated from the Medical Academy in Warsaw, many-year head of the Interior Ministry hospital. A PZPR member till 1990, now independent, but SLD deputy in the previous and present sejm. Member of the Main Chamber of Physicians.

Andrzej Smietanko (PSL)—Minister of agriculture: 40, married, two children. Graduated from the Agricultural and Technical Academy in Olsztyn. Since 1992 deputy president of the Agricultural Market Agency, member of the United Peasant Party ZSL till 1990, then PSL member, member of the PSL main board, PSL sejm deputy.

Stanislaw Zelichowski (PSL)—Minister of environmental protection: 49, married. Graduated from the Main School of Agriculture (SGGW) in 1968. Head forester in Ilow, Ciechanow province. Member of the PSL main board. Former ZSL sejm deputy and PSL sejm deputy.

Leszek Miller (SLD)—Ministry of Labour and Social Policy: 47, married, one son. Graduate of the Higher School of Social Science (WSNS) at the PZPR Central Committee. Employed as a blue collar worker at the the Zyrardow textile factory. In the years 1970-72 party secretary in the factory. From 1973 in the PZPR Central Committee, in the years 1986-1989 first secretary of PZPR provincial committee in Skierniewice. Next member of PZPR Central Committee Political Bureau. Now member of the Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland (SDRP).

Miroslaw Pietrewicz—Central Office of Planning (CUP): 52, married, four children. Graduate of SGPIS, professor in the Main School of Commerce. Member of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) from 1966. Now working as an expert in the Main Executive Committee of the PSL. Member of the Scientific Council at the president of the NBP and the Social Council of Planning at CUP.

Leslaw Podkanski (PSL)—Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations: 37, married, two children. In 1980 he graduated from Moscow Institute of Oil and Gas Industry. Worked in the Lublin enterprise of leather industry. From 1979 to 1986 in the provincial committee of the United Peasant Party (ZSL) in Lublin. From 1990 department head in the Main Committee of the ZSL in Warsaw. From 1991 in the Ministry for

Foreign Economic Relations, first as an adviser, later as director and deputy minister.

Barbara Blida (SLD)—Construction minister: 44, married, two children. Graduate of the Silesian Technical University. Silesia. construction engineer. PZPR parliamentary deputy in last communist parliament. Member of SDRP. SLD deputy in the last and present parliaments.

Andrzej Zielinski—Telecommunications minister: 59, graduated from Warsaw Polytechnic, its professor from 1979. Director of Telecommunications Institute since 1970 with a break during 1980 and 1981 when he headed the "Radio and Television Stations Association". PZPR member from 1954 until 1990. Currently non-party. Member of among others: the Science and Technical Progress Committee, vice-president of the Central Technical Organisation, chairman of the Polish Electricians Association.

Kazimierz Dejmek—Culture minister: 69, actor and director since 1951. Director of Lodz "New Theatre" 1949-61 and 1975-80. Director of National Theatre 1962-68. From 1981 director of Polish Theatre. Has directed several classic Polish plays and won several awards. President of the Artists Union 1988-89. Member of PZPR 1951-68. PSL parliamentary deputy in last sejm.

Witold Karczewski—Committee of Scientific Research: professor of medicine. Head of the Scientific Research Committee in Jan Olszewskis cabinet until his current reappointment.

There are six engineers and five economists among 21 members of the Waldemar Pawlak government. Nine of the new ministers were in the past members of the now defunct communist Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) and seven—of the former pro-communist United Peasant Party (ZSL).

All members of the new government are graduates of higher schools. Apart from engineers and economists the new cabinet has two lawyers, two politologists and two professors of medicine.

The prime minister, Waldemar Pawlak 34, is the youngest member of the government. The culture minister, Kazimierz Dejmek 69, is the oldest. The average age of cabinet members is 48.

Six members of the present cabinet have already held governmental posts. They are Waldemar Pawlak, Aleksander Luczak, Andrzej Olechowski, Andrzej Milczanowski, Piotr Kolodziejczyk, Witold Karczewski.

All cabinet members have children—43 altogether.

During the Tuesday ceremony of swearing in the new government members four ministers, Andrzej Olechowski, Miroslaw Pietrewicz, Leslaw Podkanski and Andrzej Smietanko, ended the oath with the words "So help me God" as permitted under the interim constitution.

Pawlak on Forming Government

LD2610224293 Warsaw TVP Television Second Program Network in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Interview with Polish Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak by announcer Marcin Zimoch; from the "Panorama" newscast; relayed by Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish—live]

[Text] [Zimoch] President Lech Walesa has appointed the government with its composition as proposed by Waldemar Pawlak, and taking into account the corrections after the talks yesterday between the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] and the Polish Peasant Party [PSL]. The guest of the "Panorama" program is Waldemar Pawlak, the Council of Ministers chairman. Good evening prime minister. Above all, congratulations. Have these five weeks that divide the time of the 19 September elections, from the time of creation of the government, the constitution of the government today, is this a lot or a little? Did this have to take so long?

[Pawlak] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. I think that this was not such a long time. I will just recall that the first meeting of the Sejm took place almost a month after the elections, and that eight days passed from the time that I was nominated for prime minister to the designation of the composition of the government. So looking at this from the point of view of experiences hitherto, it seems that this is quite a short period, and that we have utilized it fruitfully.

[Zimoch] This period may, as I judge, be divided into two stages. The first is difficult programmatic talks. The second, a significantly shorter one, talks about the make-up of the government. Nonetheless, at the start, the three, and then the two, without the Union of Labor, all the parties that held talks on the subject of this government, stated that, above all, programs are important, that the issue of posts is a secondary one. Meanwhile, the last several dozen hours contained fairly drastic disputes about who will finally sit in this cabinet.

[Pawlak] I think that this period when we were still not yet discussing personnel decisions was very necessary, because we came to many agreements, not only in the framework of our own teams of experts, but amidst rather wider company than even the present coalition. On the other hand, as later regarding these personnel decisions, it could be that these indeed were difficult situations. Perhaps this government could have been construed, constructed in a perhaps rather less political way, but it seems to me that this present construction ties both groupings, both the SLD and the PSL, into joint responsibility for this government. I think that we will be jointly overcoming these difficulties that stand before us.

[Zimoch] Will the changes that you introduced in the composition of the cabinet, in the [earlier] proposed shape, have any political repercussions, and will they force other policies on the government?

[Pawlak] Well, I think that first and foremost the SLD took the greater burden of responsibility, especially for such a difficult sphere as privatization, and directly for finances. I would like to come back to the case of Professor Kolodko's resignation [from the office of minister of finance that he was offered]. I was unable to guarantee the professor's possible participation in the government, which we had discussed earlier, and hence later difficulties with the formation of the cabinet. But I think that in the situation that has arisen certain parties have a clear responsibility for the main problems that are ahead of the government. I think that such political identification will contribute to the fact that the parties will make every effort to overcome different problems, difficulties, or matters that the government will have to deal with.

[Zimoch] Tomorrow [27 October] at 1000 Waldemar Pawlak's government will hold its first meeting. What will happen at this meeting? What specific matters do you want to discuss tomorrow?

[Pawlak] First of all, we shall establish a joint strategy with regard to specific ministries. As my colleagues have said, our aim is to learn quickly which issues should be resolved immediately, the current problems, and matters on which work is already in progress. We want to assess the situation primarily with long-term prospects in mind. Our aim is that the government's actions should be effective and focused on specific issues that are of interest to society and many people in Poland. The outcome of the elections...

[Zimoch, interrupting] For example?

[Pawlak] The outcome of the elections has shown quite unequivocally that there is a need for a policy that will take the interests of society into account.

When we are talking, for example, about the order in our taxation and excise system, urgent measures are needed so that we can put these structures in order. At the same time, the state administration employees should have real possibilities to perform their duty in a proper and effective way. For example, I am talking about information systems that would be adapted to the present reality in our economy.

When we are talking about unemployment, it is not enough to guarantee social benefits. What is also needed is to fulfill the expectations of the public...

[Zimoch, interrupting] You are talking about the creation of new jobs, aren't you?

[Pawlak] Yes, the creation of new jobs. When we are talking about restructuring, it should not mean [only] dismissals and paying unemployment benefits, but the real creation of new jobs. For example, a problem that needs to be resolved in Silesia is transport. It has been a problem neglected for many years. I think that there will be many new jobs in this area.

There is also a program of freeway construction that has to be examined in detail. We shall have to think whether it would not be worthwhile to speed it up. Because it will also mean jobs, it will mean a market for many producers, it will mean the creation of an infrastructure connected with freeways, services—these also are new jobs.

[Zimoch] Talking about matters already in progress: We already know that the government will ask the Sejm to withdraw 55 bills submitted to the Sejm by Prime Minister Suchocka's government. Is it a proof of the lack of trust in your predecessors, or is it simply a wish to examine the situation in which the state affairs are now?

[Pawlak] This primarily really means that we want to examine these bills closely and submit them on our own behalf. In practice this does not mean any delays—as there is no Sejm session scheduled for the near future—and I think that a majority these bills will find their way back to the Sejm, of course, after some amendments, or supplements, are added, that we consider important. The other matters that have already been submitted by the present government, on which we will have a different opinion, I think we will approach with our own bills and proposals for solutions.

[Zimoch] Now a question on inside information concerning the prime minister and his ministers. It is public knowledge that Prime Minister Suchocka, because of a complicated—to use a euphemism—composition of her government, was sometimes in quite difficult situations. Her ministers surprised her with their various decisions. Will you be able to avoid such surprises?

[Pawlak] I think that, above all, the qualifications of the candidates are sufficiently high, and we shall all act with a sense of responsibility and professionalism. There will be no such surprises. It seems to me that the ministers will be able to find the right solutions, which will also be within their power.

[Zimoch] Today is the first day that you carrying out the functions of the prime minister, although, in your case, for the second time. Is it a good opportunity to promise something to our viewers? What can the new head of government say to them at the end of this interview?

[Pawlak] Above all, I can promise decent hard work, work which will be focused on problems most important to society.

[Zimoch] Thank you very much.

Pawlak on 'Limited' Reprivatization

LD2710111293 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak has not denied the possibility of scrapping the price rises planned in this year's budget. [passage omitted]

According to Pawlak, reprivatization in Poland should be implemented as quickly as possible but to a limited extent. The burden of reprivatization, the prime minister said, cannot be borne by the state budget because the state cannot afford it. He reiterated the preelection statements made by the Polish Peasant Party that the issues concerning reprivatization should be decided in a referendum.

Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak was in favor of defending the Polish market and goods from foreign competition. The prime minister pointed out that we should be defending our manufacturers and that imported products that are similar to our own should not be exempt from duty.

The prime minister gave an assurance that the new government would be a government of work: a hard working government and, at the same time, a government that would create new jobs.

Pawlak on Taxes

LD2710103593 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0700 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak, who was a guest of today's Signals of the Day program, said that the taxation and excise system has to be put in order in Poland.

[Begin Pawlak recording] One of our priorities will be to put in order the way the state administration works, particularly in the area of customs duties and taxation, so that the income of the state budget can be increased and, consequently, so that we can ensure more easily the resources required for such basic things as education, the public sector, and agriculture. The aim is for the government to act in a manner which is adapted to the current economic and social reality. We will see to it that there is no increase in taxation but that taxes are paid by everyone. [end recording]

[Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish at 0900 GMT on 27 October adds that "Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak has not excluded the possibility of scrapping the price rises planned in this year's budget. In an interview on the Signals of the Day program, the prime minister said that Hanna Suchocka's government had claimed that the country's financial situation was good. If this turns out to be true, after analyzing the state of the budget, it will be possible to abandon the price rises. Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak is in favor of defending the Polish market and goods from foreign competition. Asked why he is going to deliver his statement as late as 8 November, Waldemar Pawlak said that the new ministers have to become closely acquainted with the situation in their departments."]

'Expose' To Be Presented to Sejm 8 Nov at Earliest

LD2610192093 Warsaw PAP in English 1802 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26—Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak said at a press conference in Warsaw Tuesday [26 October] that he would present his expose to the Sejm (lower house) on November 8 at the earliest.

He added that by Friday or Saturday all newly-appointed ministers should familiarize themselves with the functioning of ministries they would be in charge of.

Pawlak announced that the new cabinet intends to ask the Sejm speaker to withdraw all draft laws filed with the Sejm Presidium by the Hanna Suchocka cabinet. In his opinion, the drafts should be analysed.

The prime minister declined to comment on "the state of the nation report", prepared by the Suchocka government, and added that any comments on the issue would follow an analysis of the document by new ministers.

According to Pawlak, the Poles are expecting from his cabinet a solid and honest work leading to the improvement of the countrys situation. He stressed his cabinet would see to economic, cultural and intellectual development of Polish society.

Newly-appointed Foreign Minister Andrzej Olechowski told reporters that strategic lines of Polish foreign policy would be continued.

According to newly-appointed Head of the Cabinet Office Michal Strak, the public administration reform is necessary but it is too early yet for its implementation.

Defence Minister Piotr Kolodziejczyk said that the most important issue for his ministry is the introduction of amendments to the law on general obligation to defend the Republic of Poland. According to him, a related draft has been already prepared by the Defence Ministry.

Borowski Predicts Changes in Budget Provisions

LD2610161593 Warsaw PAP in English 1522 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 26—Marek Borowski, the deputy prime minister and finance minister in the newly appointed Waldemar Pawlak cabinet told a press conference on Tuesday [26 October] that the Hanna Suchocka government-prepared budget provisions for 1994 will "be changed but it is not known whether there will be far-reaching changes".

He stated that the government will not meet the Nov. 15 deadline to present the draft budget law and said the

prolongation of the period by the Sejm (lower house) will be sought. Borowski added the government will decide whether to submit to the Sejm an interim budget law or a complete law by the end of the year.

Asked whether there will be radical changes in the privatisation programme, he said that there "will be no a radical breakthrough". He vowed, however, to step up the employee-oriented privatisation of small and medium-sized companies.

New Defense Minister Sees 'Long' Road to NATO

LD2610194093 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Relayed by TV Polonia network]

[Text] [Studio announcer] The first minister in the new cabinet who has taken over his post is Piotr Kolodziejczyk. He has replaced Janusz Onyszkiewicz in the post of minister of national defense.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Minister, you had your own point of view on our joining NATO. Have you changed it?

[Kolodziejczyk] No, I have not, although the press accuses me of skepticism even today. I think that it is realism. I think that in order for us to end up in NATO certain conditions must be fulfilled. I think that to a certain degree NATO guarantees the security also of our country today, although there has been no declaration to this effect. However, there are certain facts. Nevertheless, I think that our road to NATO will be long and costly. One cannot hide it.

[Correspondent] Some opinions have surfaced recently that we can constitute a threat to our neighbors.

[Kolodziejczyk] I only know about these facts from the press, and if they are true, General Grachev must have had a very bad dream, not to put it more literally. [end recording]

Walesa Views NATO Membership, Security Situation

WS2610140393 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Interview with President Lech Walesa by unidentified Czech reporter from the "Directly From the Belvedere" program on 18 October—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Our question concerns Poland's position on NATO. Judging by all the statements—both by [Czech] President Havel and certain Western politicians—what is your assessment of the Russian situation and of all the issues linked with NATO?

[Walesa] I think my views are similar to President Havel's. Namely, we think that Poland, Hungary, and the Czech and Slovak Republics should be included in NATO's European structures as soon as possible. That is because we are in a situation of considerable instability, and we must keep reducing the area of danger and at the same time make sure that Europe continues developing in the safest way possible. That is why we have a sufficient number of arguments to be heading in that direction. I hope the Western world will give the issue some more thought, and that it will make possible a greater security in Europe in the not-too-distant future, by allowing us to participate in NATO's structures.

[Reporter] Mr. President, what is your view on the following issue: Does it not look like the world would like to have Europe divided into three zones—West Europe, Central Europe, and Russia?

[Walesa] I mean, that is the way it tends to look today, because the West—in their avoidance of inconvenience, and in their protectiveness—does not seem to care for others to a sufficient degree. So we must care about our security on our own, and at the same time, we must keep providing arguments for a future elimination of that division which is a danger today. I am convinced that if we try together, we will manage to try and convince the West about our ideas.

Yugoslav Prime Minister Comments on Talks

LD2610135793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—Federal Prime Minister Radoje Kontic left Bucharest for Timisoara this morning after a day of official talks with the Romanian state leadership. The Yugoslav prime minister was seen off at the airport by his host, Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu.

In their statements to journalists, the two prime ministers described the visit as very successful and the talks as open, frank, and constructive. Kontic and Vacaroiu particularly stressed that the Yugoslav-Romanian dialogue is extremely useful and constructive, and that its main achievement is an agreement on a series of basic commodities that Romania will provide for Yugoslavia as humanitarian aid.

The talks the Yugoslav delegation had in Bucharest also focused on the issue of sanctions, and the Romanian side promised that it will press in international organizations primarily for the annulling of UN Security Council Resolution 820.

Yugoslav delegation sources emphasize that the results of the visit exceeded the most optimistic expectations and that the dialogue was extremely useful and constructive.

Prime Minister Kontic will spend the day in Timisoara with the members of the Yugoslav delegation. A meeting is scheduled with the regional leadership, representatives of the Democratic Union of Serbs, and the Serbian Orthodox Church leadership.

Federal Prime Minister Radoje Kontic stressed in his statement that, though short, the visit to Romania was exceptionally fruitful and comprehensive, and that the talks, very friendly and constructive, were held in an atmosphere of complete trust and understanding. The two sides reached a high degree of accord in their views on the most important international problems, and especially bilateral relations.

Prime Minister Kontic said the talks focussed on three groups of problems. Most attention was paid to the sanctions, an analysis of the causes which led the international community to introduce the embargo, its consequences not only for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia but also for Romania and other neighboring countries, as well as measures which should be taken to bring about the easing and lifting of the sanctions. He expressed great satisfaction that the two sides have identical views on the causes and consequences of the sanctions, and of the need to take measures leading to their lifting or easing. Kontic stressed that the two sides believe that the reasons for the sanctions, especially those introduced by Resolution 820, have disappeared, and that conditions are ripe to launch a serious initiative to annul the resolution.

Prime Minister Kontic thanked the Romanian side, especially Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu and President Ion Iliescu, for their understanding of the Yugoslav social and economic situation, the humanitarian aid Romania has sent to Yugoslavia, and the readiness for further assistance. "Both sides agreed that the bilateral relations are traditionally friendly, but economic relations are currently almost frozen," Kontic stressed. We agreed a whole series of specific measures to create conditions for the resumption of versatile development of bilateral cooperation immediately upon lifting of easing the sanctions, the Yugoslav prime minister said in conclusion.

Seeing off the Yugoslav delegation, Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu stressed in a press statement that they discussed a number of issues, primarily the situations in the two countries. They agreed on a complex program of measures which will create a solid basis for the two neighboring friendly countries, which have traditionally had good relations, to launch concrete cooperation as soon as the sanctions are eased or lifted.

The Romanian prime minister said: We analyzed in detail Romania's possibilities of sending humanitarian aid to Yugoslavia, especially medicines and liquid fuel to heat schools and hospitals. We drew up a list of goods and the specific amounts which we will send when we obtain permission from the Security Council. Nicolae Vacaroiu stressed that the talks described as positive Romania's contribution and role thus far in solving the Yugoslav crisis, especially Bucharest's principled stance on the need to solve the crisis in Bosnia by political means and by implementing the Geneva peace agreement.

Prime Minister Vacaroiu stressed that Romania is concerned about events in the Balkans, and expressed the conviction that Bucharest will play an increasingly active role in providing stability in the region.

He said the Romanian-Yugoslav talks were exceptionally fruitful, and expressed the conviction that both sides will do everything to realize the agreements reached during yesterday's talks.

Thanks Nation for Aid

AU2610163093 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Report by Dusko Petrovic from Bucharest]

[Text] Romania has approved humanitarian aid for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This is the epilogue of the Yugoslav-Romanian high-level dialogue that was conducted yesterday in Bucharest during the Yugoslav delegation's official visit, headed by Federal Prime Minister Radoje Kontic. This news was made public at the Bucharest airport this morning by Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroui during the Yugoslav prime minister's departure.

The humanitarian aid includes medicine and fuel for heating hospitals, children's institutions, humanitarian organizations, and the population. Moreover, a list was compiled of all the products and quantities. Romania, said its prime minister, is ready to support the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's requests to be allowed to import humanitarian aid and will join in the wider requests and initiatives of other neighboring countries. Moreover, Romania is ready to appoint its humanitarian organization, which will oversee the employment of the humanitarian aid.

According to the Romanian prime minister, several agreements have been reached on furthering trade cooperation between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Romania, which will become topical immediately after the unfair sanctions imposed on Yugoslavia are lifted. At the same time, it was stressed that soon, appropriate contacts would be realized on the level of appropriate federal ministries. In the name of the Federal Government, Yugoslav Prime Minister Radoje Kontic expressed his deep gratitude to the Romanian side for its understanding, and added that nothing less could have been expected from friendly Romania.

Iliescu Receives Swiss Foreign Minister Cotti

AU2610095593 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1646 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 25/10/1993—Romanian President Ion Iliescu received Monday, October 25, at Cotroceni Palace, Flavio Cotti, federal councillor, head of the Federal Department for Political Affairs of Switzerland.

Cotti told journalists that he had had an important interview with President Iliescu, during which major issues of interest for security on our continent were evoked. We also spoke about bilateral ties and Romania's domestic situation and we could draw a conclusion on the progress made on the road of democracy and the building of the state of law, added the guest.

Flavio Cotti also mentioned that security bodies were supposed to re-think their role in concord with the recent changes in Europe, that they had to adjust to the present context of relations.

Attending were Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu, Presidential Counselor Ambassador Traian Chebeleu, Switzerland's ambassador in Bucharest Sven Meili.

Spiroiu on Security Priorities, Contacts With NATO

AU2610085793 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1416 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 25/10/1993—Romania conceives its security as being guaranteed in the first place by its economic, demographic, military, natural potentialities, then by bilateral ties and the development of a climate of trust and security, said Minister of Defence Lieutenant General Niculae Spiroiu in an interview with the daily "CRONICA ROMANA." Romania's great contribution is that by its policy it has proved to be a balancing factor in its area, added Spiroiu.

As for Romania's contacts with NATO, the Romanian defence minister showed that they were part of the European dimension of the pact, of the CSCE. Following its restructuring, on a legislative plane included, through training and equipping programmes, the Romanian Army is expected to be better adjusted to the armies of democratic states, so that when the North-Atlantic alliance opens it doors, the Romanian Army will be prepared to join it.

Speaking about his recent visit in Bonn, General Spiroiu said that it was a very important moment "in the contacts of the Ministry of Defence with its counterparts in other countries, considering first of all the political and military importance of Germany in security structures, which is a particularly strong element." The heads of the Romanian and German Armies presented the viewpoints of the two ministries of defence, with a view to have a framework agreement setting concrete cooperation objectives in the defence policy and giving a systematic character to the contacts between the two military institutions.

Agriculture Minister Discusses Privatization

AU2510174993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1000 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 25/10/1993—Romanian Agriculture Minister Ioan Oancea said in an interview with the daily CURIERUL NATIONAL that the net corn production mounted in 1993 to 6.7 million tonnes, 2.7 million tonnes more than the previous year's production, securing the necessary supply for the fodder industry.

"We accepted price liberalisation for beef because the livestock is large enough. We keep under control the prices for pork and chicken meat out of social protection reasons and to enable the major animal farm units recover financially."

Inquired about the way privatization of state-owned agricultural enterprises could take place, the agriculture minister said it could not be achieved by tendering. "These units have already been incorporated and private stockholders' stake in such enterprises is as large as 37 percent in southern Romania and 86 percent in Transylvania. The major state-owned producers of seeds and selected livestock for reproduction will be preserved to the benefit of the national agriculture. We categorically intend to cut any imports of agricultural products except for sugar," minister Oancea said.

Approaching the corruption phenomenon Minister Oancea said: "In 1993, a number of 626 enterprises, 14 public corporations and 8 joint companies have been

audited. A number of 113 general directors and 64 executive directors have been sanctioned. Criminal prosecution was ordered in 64 cases. The phenomenon was complex, with a wide range of occurrence, from the lack to observe the land law and up to illegal acts during the liquidation of former agricultural cooperative units," the agriculture minister said.

PDSR Leader Nastase Holds News Conference

AU2610201993 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1750 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/10/1993—The government team can be changed, while maintaining the government programme and the premier, that was voted in by parliament, said Adrian Nastase, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, executive chairman of the Party of Social Democracy, PDSR, at a Tuesday, October 26, press conference, in comment of the motion called by the opposition, that was voted out by parliament on October 25. Nastase added that the government coalition took the ordinary motion for a camouflaged motion of censure, and the move was incorrect.

Speaking of the relation between the ruling party and the government, Nastase admitted that the PDSR was sometimes discontent with the options of the executive, but it could not say it as freely as other parties in the governmental coalition, such as the Socialist Party of Labour and the Greater Romania Party.

As for the negotiations between the PDSR and the Romanians' National Unity Party, Nastase said that they would continue.

Statistical Board Presents Economic, Social Indices

AU2610090093 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1556 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 25/10/1993—The National Statistical Board held a press conference on October 25 on the evolution of the main economic and social indices in the month of September.

Alexandru Radocea, president of the Statistical Board, announced that industrial output was 4.8 percent higher in September than in August and 11.1 percent higher than in September last year.

An increase in livestock was reported (at all items). Wheat and rye quantities sold to the state were almost double that of the similar period of last year.

Exports increased by 7.5 percent as against August and by 51.3 percent as against September 1992. A $23.3 million surplus of the hard currency trade balance was reported.

Wages, that equalled those in August, were by 220.6 percent higher than in September 1992. Consumer prices increased by 10.9 percent as against August and 290 percent as against September 1992.

The number of unemployed stood at 1,046,385, namely 16,537 more than in the previous month, with a 9.2 percent unemployment rate.

Public Debt Expected To Rise to 7.5 Trillion Lei

AU2610180693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1322 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 26/10/1993—Romania's public debt is expected to mount to about 7,500 billion [7.5 trillion] lei by the year's end, calculated at an exchange rate of 1,000 lei to one U.S. dollar, the daily TINERETUL LIBER reads.

4,339.9 [4.3399 billion] million U.S. dollars worth of medium- and long-term foreign loans were reported contracted on June 30, of which 2,869.8 million [2.8689 billion] U.S. Dollars (66.1 percent) directly by the state and the rest of 1,470.1 [1.4701 billion] (33.9 percent) by state-owned companies.

Still, only 2,827.3 million [2.8273 billion] U.S. dollars out of the total foreign loan contracts made and guaranteed by the state have been actually supplied.

The total sum of loans contracted directly by the state is earmarked as follows: 2,605.9 million [2.6059 billion] dollars for consumption (90.8 percent) and the remaining 263.9 million dollars (9.2 percent) for investments.

On June 30, 1993, the state's domestic debt counted 482.7 billion lei and was allotted as follows: 32.9 billion lei to finance the 1991 budget deficit; 155.9 billion lei of a bank loan destined to cover the public debt resulting from the writing off by the state of losses and unserviceable loans of state-owned companies and corporations; 261.3 billion lei to finance the 1992 budget deficit; the rest for other expenditures.

Foreign loans make the biggest share of the public debt. At an exchange rate of 1,000 lei to one U.S. dollar, the foreign debt amounts to about 4,000 billion [4 trillion] lei, and to 6,500 billion [6.5 trillion] lei including the interests. Considering the forecasted 1993 budget deficit the total public debt will stand at about 7,500 billion [7.5 trillion] lei by the end of 1993.

As most loans have been made for consumption the question arises how the loans will be paid back, says the daily. As the first reimbursement installments are scheduled to start in 1995, the power does not seem to worry yet, adds TINERETUL LIBER.

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 27 October

WA2710160593

The following is an overview of current FBIS reporting on events in the Balkans. It supplements other FBIS reporting and consists primarily of selected summaries of longer reports. For reference purposes, serial numbers of the longer reports are provided.

SUMMARY

Rebel Muslims surrender to Bosnian Army in Sarajevo, commander killed attempting to escape ... Western Bosnian Muslim leader Abdic objects to Silajdzic appointment as Bosnian prime minister ... UNPROFOR confirms Croatian massacre of Muslim civilians in Vares.

POLITICAL

SARAJEVO COMMANDERS SURRENDER (Sarajevo Radio): Following Bosnian Presidency crackdown on Muslim units accused of "criminal activities" in Sarajevo, forces of two rebel commanders in Sarajevo clash with Bosnian Army troops before surrendering. Bosnian Ministry of Internal Affairs reports one of the commanders, Musan Topalovic, was killed after he "attempted to escape" from vehicle in which he was detained. (AU2710100893)

ABDIC OBJECTS TO SILAJDZIC APPOINTMENT (Zagreb Radio): Western Bosnian Muslim leader Abdic denounces selection of Bosnian Foreign Minister Silajdzic to be new prime minister, saying that the prime minister must not be a person who has "abused aid," "committed other acts of embezzlement," and incited a "Muslim-Croat conflict." (LD2610193893)

HUMANITARIAN

UNPROFOR CONFIRMS MASSACRE OF CIVILIANS (AFP): UNPROFOR says it has found 15 bodies of civilians it says were "shot or burned" by Croatian forces in Vares. UNPROFOR Commander Cot denounces Croats for delaying UNPROFOR entry into the village, says it is "clear" that Croatian troops "were attempting to hide the atrocities they had committed." (AU2710104693)

Rebel Commanders Surrender, Topalovic Killed

AU2710100893 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] We will begin the program with a statement by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Ministry of Internal Affairs:

The public has already been informed that the joint operation conducted by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the Ministry of Internal Affairs has been successfully completed with the surrender of Ramiz Delalic-Celo and Musan Topalovic-Caco, and a group of their followers.

However, during the arrest on the night of 26-27 October 1993, Musan Topalovic-Caco attempted to escape from the vehicle in which he was being transported. The people escorting him quickly intervened, opening fire, and mortally wounded Musan Topalovic-Caco. Immediately after this event, expert teams of the military police and the Ministry of Internal Affairs arrived at the scene and established the circumstances surrounding the death of Musan Topalovic-Caco.

We would like to inform the public that the commands of the 10th Hill Brigade and the 9th Motorized Brigade have been consolidated, and that full control has been established over all the combat units of these two brigades within the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army 1st Corps.

The Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the Ministry of Internal Affairs will persevere in the realization of all the tasks set by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, particularly in reference to the strengthening of the Republic's and city's defense forces, as well as establishing full security for the person and property of the populace. This is stated in the statement by the General Staff of the Supreme Command and the Ministry of Internal Affairs Bosnia-Herzegovina.

TANJUG Reports Clashes

LD2610183493 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Lukavica, 26 Oct (TANJUG)—Shooting and explosions from the central, Muslim part of Sarajevo can be heard in Grbavica [Serbian-held part of central Sarajevo], TANJUG reports this evening.

This confirms the chaotic situation in the Muslim part of Sarajevo after this morning's decision by the authorities loyal to Alija Izetbegovic to block the city and arrest the commanders and members of the 9th Hill and the 10th Motorized Brigades of the Muslim army. [passage omitted]

Republic of Srpska army intelligence sources, which have been constantly and intensively monitoring the situation, report that units loyal to Delalic and Topalovic have seized control of the Stari Grad municipality and erected a barricade near the cathedral.

According to the same source they have also imprisoned civilians and medical staff in the Kosevo hospital, holding them hostage.

Members of the 9th and the 10th brigades have also arrested and disarmed a group of policemen in the Milos Obilic street. Delalic and Topalovic formations have began mobilizing men in the Bistrik area, and on this occasion clashes broke out with the forces of Alija Izetbegovic.

An identical incident occurred near the UN Protection Force headquarters in the Alipasino Polje district where automatic weapons and anti-tank missiles are being used.

The situation is also chaotic in the Hrasnica area where Muslim soldiers are refusing to obey their commanders, Serb military sources have reported.

Abdic Disputes Silajdzic's Appointment

LD2610193893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Following the decision of the Executive Committee of the Party of Democratic Action [SDA; party rallying Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina] to appoint Foreign Minister Haris Silajdzic prime minister-designate of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Fikret Abdic, in his capacity as constitutional president of Bosnia-Herzegovina, issued a statement for the public.

Abdic primarily insists that Haris Silajdzic's criminal responsibility should be established because he has been conducting a destructive foreign policy which—based on his false promises of military intervention and the lifting of the arms embargo—has caused further suffering to the Muslim population. Abdic stresses that the new prime minister-designate must not be a person who abused aid granted to Bosnia-Herzegovina, reserves of goods, loans and humanitarian aid, and committed other criminal acts of embezzlement in wartime.

Abdic goes on to accuse Silajdzic of inciting a Muslim-Croat conflict because, the statement says, Silajdzic, together with Izetbegovic, has tried hard to provoke the introduction of sanctions against the Republic of Croatia. While doing that, Abdic adds, are completely oblivious to the fact that the sanctions against Croatia will be harmful, primarily for the entire Muslim population in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

This is stated, among other things, in the statement issued by Fikret Abdic's office and carried by the western Bosnian news agency.

Muslim Rebels Accused of 'Warped Autonomist Logic'

LD2610232093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Excerpts] We have just received a report from Bihac.

[Reporter] The defense lines of the fighters of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army's 5th Corps were exposed to a relentless Serbian artillery attack today. The aggressor was concentrating his fire on the Bihac sector of the front. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the rebels [Muslim forces loyal to Abdic] were launching intensive infantry weapon and mortar attacks near the villages of Skokovi and Johovica.

After members of the 5th Corps' elite units had taken the strategically important point of Muratovo Brdo near Skokovi without firing a single shot, the rebels began crying out the names of Milosevic, Karadzic, and Seselj in sheer desperation. It is incredible, but painfully true, that the slogan "Long live Karadzic" is resounding through Skokovi.

As a result of a warped autonomist logic, the Muslim people in this part of Bosnia-Herzegovina have been thrown onto the rubbish heap of civilization by the rebels and forced to glorify and justify the most notorious war criminals in the history of mankind—Milosevic and Karadzic.

Emin Mehic reporting for Bosnia-Herzegovina Radio from the information service of the 5th Corps.

UN Confirms Civilians Massacred by Croats

AU2710104693 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Zagreb, Oct 27 (AFP)—UN troops have found the bodies of 15 people shot or burned to death by Croat forces in a massacre in the Moslem village of Stupni Dol in central Bosnia-Herzegovina, a statement said Wednesday [27 October].

The statement by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) said all 52 houses in the village, believed to have been inhabited by about 250 people, were burned to the ground following the attack Saturday.

Nordic soldiers in an UNPROFOR unit based in nearby Vares entered Stupni Dol on Tuesday, searched half the houses "and had found the bodies of 15 persons who had either been shot or burned to death," the statement said.

"This included a group of women holding each other's arms who had been shot. In addition, two young women from a group of 25 refugees who escaped from the village have made accusations of rape."

The statement said that the UN troops "confirmed that a massacre has taken place." It added that the whereabouts of many villagers was still not known but some were believed to have fled into the surrounding hills.

General Jean Cot, UNPROFOR commander in the former Yugoslavia, sharply criticised the Croatian Defense Council (HVO) forces for preventing the Nordic troops from entering Stupni Dol before Tuesday.

"It is unacceptable that we were forced to delay our entry into the village for such a period," he said. "It is clear that the HVO troops were attempting to hide from us the atrocities they had committed."

The statement also expressed concern for the safety of more than 200 Moslems held in two school buildings in Vares amid evidence that some of them were mistreated.

The attack on Stupni Dol was in reprisal for an assault launched Thursday by the mostly Moslem Bosnian forces on the nearby Croat hamlet of Kopjari as part of a general offensive in central Bosnia.

Vares Officials Report 233 Muslims Held Hostage

AU2610213193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] According to reports by the war presidency of the Vares Communal Assembly, which is situated in the village of Dabrovine in the vicinity of Vares, the members of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] and the Croatian Army killed 42 people in Stupni Dol.

A large number of residents of this village sought refuge in the village of Budozelje, while some people from this area are considered missing. The war presidency presumes that these people are hiding in the nearby woods.

There are 233 Muslims from Vares being detained in the Vladimir Nazor primary school. Arrests of the family members of the members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army are also under way. Subsequently, they are being taken to the cellars of the Vares department store.

Numerous members of the HVO and the Croatian Army from Vares refuse to take part in such deeds, resisting the extremists who are mostly led by the members of the HVO and the Croatian Army who arrived from Kiseljak and Kakanj.

The war presidency of the Vares Communal Assembly appeals to the members of the international humanitarian organizations and especially the International Red Cross Committee to come to this area and compile lists of the detainees in order to avoid the disappearance of prisoners.

Croatia Reportedly Planning To Cut Corridor

LD2710124893 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Banja Luka, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—Croatia is mobilizing its troops, and I believe that it will attempt to use force to resolve the problem of the republic of Serb Krajina and even Serb Posavina [northern Bosnia], Lieutenant-Colonel-General Momir Talic, commander of the 1st Krajina Corps of the republic of Srpska army, said in an interview for TANJUG.

Past events show that Croatia and its Army have received a tacit approval from certain international centers of power to use force to solve problems, General Talic said.

"This is illustrated by the attack on the 'Medak pocket' and the massacre in Divoselo. If it were not for that tacit approval, this would not have been so easily overlooked despite futile attempts by certain politicians to show what had really happened."

According to Talic "Croatia has not been condemned for this crime against the Serbs. Serbia and Montengro have been condemned even though they never had any war goals in the republic of Srpska or the republic of Serb Krajina."

Talic said that Croatian troops have been deployed in Posavina, particularly in the Orasje area. "Their goal is to infiltrate a large number of troops and to cut the corridor in the Brcko area," Talic said.

"They are planning to cross the Sava river. They are not even hiding these plans, which do not represent a very big secret. However, such a move would be a catastrophe for them. Croatia would be even more broken up and its people would be even more dissatisfied," General Talic said. [passage indistinct]

"If we wanted to, we could have used force to enter the unorganized Cazin Krajina [Bihac pocket, Muslim enclave in western Bosnia]. However, it is better to solve as many problems as possible through negotiations, and our side will not try to endanger Cazin Krajina in any way," Talic said.

Fikret Abdic, the president of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, is a better Muslim leader than Alija Izetbegovic, who has inflicted much suffering on his own people, Talic said.

"It is necessary to stop combat actions now. The republic of Srpska is also monitoring the concentration of the Croatian Army units toward western Slavonia, but a possible attack on that Serbian area would be met with due retaliation from the Serbian units, which would repel the aggression and even extend the Serbian territory," Talic said.

"We want a solution to be reached in a peaceful way, but we have witnessed that the UN forces have not played their role as they had been ordered to—to protect the Serbian population and secure their safety. This has been confirmed by Divoselo and the destruction of Teslingrad," the commander of the First Krajina Corps said.

General Talic said that the 1st Krajina Corps, "one of the most elite corps in the world," secures the protection of the Serbian people. [passage omitted]

Army Captures Territory From Serbs, Croats

AU2710120193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Report by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army Third Corps from central Bosnia]

[Excerpts] Exhausted by their futile attempts to break through into the free territories in the zone of responsibility of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army Third Corps, the united aggressors [Serbs and Croats] have given up any major artillery and infantry offensives. Over the last few days, following repeated attacks from the ustasha-chetnik forces, the fighters of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army launched a decisive counterattack. They dispersed the enemy and liberated parts of the temporarily occupied areas in the Busovaca, Vares, and Vitez communes. Considerable losses were inflicted on the aggressor in both men and equipment, and our fighters captured a large amount of weapons and ammunition. [passage omitted]

The units of our army have claimed another success on the Vares front. In a fierce counterattack, they have captured another important location, (?Odrjebac) in the region of (?Kijes).

Butrus-Ghali Suspends Aid to Central Region

AU2610212293 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] After receiving consent from General Petkovic, commander of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], the Scandinavian battalion of the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] will enter Stupni Dol today. UNPROFOR spokesman Van Biesenbroeck stated this for B-H PRESS. We have not yet confirmed whether the peace troops have entered Stupni Dol.

After yesterday's talks with Thorvald Stoltenberg, cochairman of the peace conference on former Yugoslavia, UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali decided to suspend all humanitarian aid to central Bosnia, Jablanica, and Mostar, UNPROFOR spokesman Van Biesenbroeck said. The reason for the suspension is the incident near Novi Travnik, when a convoy of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and a UNPROFOR supplies convoy were caught in a crossfire. A Danish driver was killed, while another Danish and two Croatian drivers were injured, as well as nine soldiers from the UN Dutch battalion.

The UNPROFOR spokesman said that he was of the opinion that this was not a deliberate attack on the convoy. However, according to him, humanitarian aid has been suspended for all areas where the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the HVO are fighting.

The suspension of aid will remain in effect until the investigation in the incident near Novi Travnik is completed and UNPROFOR has received firm guarantees

from both sides for unhindered and safe movement, Van Biesenbroeck said for B-H PRESS.

Serbs Begin Work on Rail Link With Serbia

LD2610173593 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Belgrade, 26 October (TANJUG)—November 5, 1993 will become a historic date in the republic of Srpska: At noon on that date construction work on the 77.5 km Bijeljina-Brcko-Milosevac railway line is going to begin officially. TANJUG learned this today from Milutin Mrkonjic, director general of the Traffic Institute of the Center for Construction and Planning in Belgrade.

By the end of last week, republic of Srpska president Radovan Karadzic, immediately prior to the signing of the declaration on permanent peace with Fikret Abdic, president of the autonomous province of western Bosnia, stated that the republic of Srpska was no longer at war and that it was turning to its peacetime activities.

When he learned about the Bijeljina-Brcko-Milosevac railway line project, President Radovan Karadzic told the builders that the railway was of extreme importance for the people and the economy of the republic of Srpska and that the republic of Srpska will eventually obtain a rail link with the republic of Srpska and all of Europe. President Karadzic said that the railway line was of such importance that the implementation of the project ought to begin as soon as possible. The people of the republic of Srpska also support the construction of that railway line.

At meetings held today at the Traffic Institute, representatives of construction firms and other specialized organizations said they were ready to complete the construction of phase one of the railway line between Bijeljina and Milosevac via Brcko in a record period of just a few months using state-of-the-art machinery.

Ivan Miric, deputy director general of the center for construction and planning, Vlado Ostojic, director for economy and technology of the Traffic Institute, and project director Zivojin Gospic stated that projects for a new railway line, which will run through the Bijeljina-Banja Luka, corridor were being worked on.

The new railway line will finally link the republic of Srpska and the republic of Serb Krajina with Serbia and Montenegro, the experts of the Traffic Institute said.

The Bijeljina-Brcko-Milosevac railway line will be used for the transport of approximately 3.5 million tonnes of goods and around 1.1 million passengers a year. The railway line will be economically viable. According to experts, revenue from the transport of goods and passengers will be higher than the expenditures. In addition, ore from Ljubija mines will reach the iron works in Smederevo, ports on the Danube, and consumers abroad more quickly.

During phase one, trains from the republic of Srpska will run from Novi Grad (Bosanski Novi) through Banja Luka, Brcko, Bijeljina to Sid. In phase two, when Bijeljina and Prnjavor and Valjevo-Loznica are linked up, the republic of Serb Krajina and the republic of Srpska will get a shorter rail link with Serbia, Montenegro, and the Adriatic Sea.

By consistent implementation of the declaration on the permanent peace with the autonomous province of western Bosnia, Knin will also get a direct rail link with Belgrade, Novi Sad, and Bar. Part of the Novi Grad-Knin railway line now runs through Cazin Krajina.

It has been learned that a modern highway and a new telecommunications network are also to be built in the corridor linking Semberija and Krajina.

Economic Concessions Offered to 'Occupied Areas'

LD2710110293 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Last night, the Defense and National Security Council held its 29th session, presided over by Croatian President Dr. Franjo Tudjman. The Council examined activities in connection with the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 871 and the latest initiatives of the international community with a view to reaching a global solution of the crisis on the territory of former Yugoslavia and to restoring security in the region.

Examining the situation in the occupied areas, the Council reiterated the permanent resolve of the Republic of Croatia to reintegrate UN protected and pink zones into its constitutional, legal, and economic system in a peaceful way as soon as possible. In this connection the Council charged the state bodies with drawing up additional specific proposals for the implementation of Resolution 871 in the occupied areas and for the overall normalization of the situation, including clarification of the term autonomy, which is being offered to the Serbs in the Republic of Croatia, and also specific proposals about the economic concessions which the Republic of Croatia is ready to make immediately to the population in occupied areas as a gesture of goodwill.

Examining the newly created situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and an initiative of the international community to reconvene an international conference for the global solution of the crisis on the territory of former Yugoslavia, the Council assessed as useful that Croatia should present to the European Community and to the United Nations a concrete proposal for a solution to the crisis, stressing that postponing the solution will prolong the war and will demand that the international community do more than only deploy peace forces.

In this context, the drafting of the proposal will be based on the already proposed initiatives which the president of the Republic of Croatia presented at a recent meeting in Vienna, which were met with positive reactions in European circles.

The Council approved a report submitted by Prime Minister Nikica Valentic on the implementation of the stabilization program, lending its full support to the government for the results it has achieved so far. It is also important that the Croatian public has accepted the government program with a high degree of understanding and trust. In this context, the Council particularly emphasizes the importance that all state bodies, particularly the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the financial police, and customs officers should work responsibly on preventing all illegal actions and opposition to implementation of the program.

The Council supported the government's resolve to persevere in implementing the stabilization program even at the price of crushing opposition to it. In this connection, the announced railway workers' strike has been assessed as being in direct contravention to implementation of the program to heal the Croatian economy, all the more so because the government has been earmarking huge funds from the state budget for the state railways.

All social and economic factors are called on to be persevering, rigorously economical, and rationalizing. The Council particularly calls on state bodies and institutions at all levels to be rational, economical, and responsible, and thus set an example and make their contribution to the implementation of the stabilization program, says a statement from the session of the Defense and National Security Council issued by the president's office.

Journalists Stand By Reports on Arms Smuggling

LD2610182693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] Ljubljana, Oct 26 (TANJUG)—Slovenian journalists have denied President of Slovenia Milan Kucan who accused them of submitting false data on the republican political and military leadership's involvement in the smuggling of arms for Moslems in the war-torn former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Data on the smuggling of arms from Slovenia for the Bosnian Moslems, made public earlier this month by Television Slovenia are accurate, its journalist Vladimir Vodusek has reiterated with reference to a sharp public assault by President Milan Kucan on Vodusek's broadcast about secret meetings between Kucan and the Bosnian Moslem leader Alija Izetbegovic.

In the same statement given to Television Slovenia, Kucan also criticized the Belgrade news agency TANJUG of having been the first to publish the data on arms smuggling.

Information compiled by the TANJUG correspondent to Slovenia had been used also by journalists of notable American and other media.

In an open letter to the Ljubljana paper DELO on Tuesday, Vodusek stresses that the information on an unofficial Kucan-Izetbegovic meeting and agreements on arms trade are based on the Slovenian Interior Ministry's special report on the arms smuggling affair.

Rejecting the rebukes by president of Slovenia to journalists and his surprise that the truth is being publicized, Vodusek stressed that the 'facts cannot be changed.'

The media here said Slovenia had also been well paid in ready money for its training services extended to Bosnian Moslem army members in the Slovenian institutions.

These are huge amounts judging by the Ljubljana MLADINA paper which had carried photographs of the documents showing that in September, 1992, the Bosnian Moslem authorities paid 1.2 million German marks to the Slovenian territorial defence staff.

Slovenia's media have also published a statement by the director for Eastern Europe in the Washington Centre for Strategic Studies, saying that Slovenia is believed to be a channel for illicit supply of arms to Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and further on [as received].

Parliament Passes National Security Resolution

AU2610172893 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Excerpt] After numerous interruptions, primarily because the deputies have not received all the appendices, the deputies have finally passed a resolution on national security directives from the viewpoint of defense, security, and rescue [as heard]. They also carried out the initial debate on the defense law. Robert Skerjanc reports:

[Begin Skerjanc recording] As we have expected, fierce polemic evolved during the discussion on the proposed resolution. Despite all this, the deputies, at the end, passed the important parts of the resolution, especially Article 12 of the 1st Chapter that speaks of integration into European and other international economic and political affiliations, and, thus, also of Slovenia's integration in the collective security process, that is, in the Western European Union as the European pillar of NATO, and NATO itself.

This part also envisages that a decision about such affiliations must be made on the basis of a broad expert and a public exchange of opinions. The State Chamber can also call a referendum on these issues.

They also passed an appendix that citizens with dual citizenship cannot be professional soldiers. The deputies also voted in conclusion of the State Chamber, within a month after the adoption of the resolution, forming a special working commission that will monitor the realization of the resolution and assess the realization of the national security strategy. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Serbia

SPS Comments on Media Role in Upcoming Elections

AU2610210093 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 26 Oct 93

[Text] The principles of the preelectoral presentation of parties in the mass media were also discussed at the press conference of the Socialist Party of Serbia [SPS].

[Begin recording] [Ivica Dacic, SPS spokesman] Our attitude to this is completely clear. We are in favor of equal presentation for everyone who submits an electoral list. Therefore, this will exactly depend on how many electoral lists are submitted by someone, just like last year. Those who submit all nine electoral lists in all nine constituencies will not have the same time allotted to them on television as those who submit just one list in only one constituency. We adopted this stance last year precisely at the request of opposition parties.

Therefore, we are completely in favor of full equality of parties in presenting their programs and candidates on Radio Television Serbia. However, on the other hand, we insist that these rules of media conduct during the election campaign should not apply only to the so-called state media but to all other public media as well. As you know, such a stance was adopted during the last election campaign and was part of an agreement reached by political parties; however, exactly the opposite happened. State television—that is, state media—were the only ones who observed these rules of conduct and respected the equality of all those who had submitted election lists in their presentation on television and radio programs. On the other hand, the SPS was in an unequal position in all other public media.

[Goran Percevic, SPS vice president] As for the SPS, it will keep its basic principle—that being constant contact with the voters and citizens. We will hold rallies because this is a good way to maintain contact with the citizens. As for the parties who have announced that they will not hold rallies, it is obvious that—in view of the slogans they have been promoting lately, (?hanging) and so forth—they have problems with attendance at these rallies—that is, it is clear that one must ask who would even want to attend such rallies. [end recording]

Macedonia

Council of Europe Delegation Visits

AU2610174193 Skopje MILS-NEWS in English 26 Oct 93

[Unattributed report: "Mutual Informing on Actual Situation"]

[Text] Delegates of the Council of Europe are in a working visit in Macedonia. They had separate talks with the country's President of Parliament Stojan Andov, with the Prime Minister Branko Crvenkovski, as well as with other members of the government.

They exchanged information on the present situation in the world and talked about further ways of including Macedonia in activities of the Council of Europe.

This is a first official visit of members of the Council of Europe to Macedonia.

France Said To Reconsider Recognition

AU2610174693 Skopje MILS-NEWS in English 26 Oct 93

[Unattributed report: "Paris Reconsiders"]

[Text] Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov met with chief of the French diplomacy Alain Juppe yesterday. The French minister pointed out his country's interest in a cooperation with Macedonia and said that France will reconsider the possibility of recognizing this new state.

President Gligorov was also received by Philippe Seguin, the president of the French National Parliament, who said that the Parliament will put a pressure on the government to change its attitude concerning the recognition of Macedonia. Mr. Seguin announced his soon visit to Macedonia and invited the president of the Macedonian parliament, Mr. Stojan Andov, to pay a visit to France in return.

During these meetings, a wide bilateral collaboration and some humanitarian aid was offered.

Gligorov Writes to Claes Requesting Closer EC Ties

AU2610174293 Skopje MILS-NEWS in English 26 Oct 93

[Unattributed report: "Gligorov Sends a Letter to Claes"]

[Text] Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov wrote to the chairman of the EC Ministry Council and Belgium Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Willy Claes. In his letter, Gligorov asks that the EC shows a greater determination in establishing complete relations with Macedonia. He also asked Mr. Claes to reinform the member countries about Macedonia's readiness to find a solution for the present disputes with Greece through constructive dialogue.

Help in Repayment of Debt Enlisted

AU2710062693 Skopje MIC in English 26 Oct 93

[Unattributed report: "Settling the Macedonian Foreign Debt"]

[Text] Macedonia has submitted a list of programs and projects to Belgium and the EC for which it is requesting their financing.

On top of the list is the request for the promised help in the payment of Macedonia's debt to the World Bank. This was announced yesterday by the minister in the debt to the World Bank. This was announced yesterday by the minister in the Macedonian Government Jane Miljovski, following his two day visit to the EC and the appropriate Belgian institutions.

Miljovski announced that in the coming period an agreement for economic help between the EC and the Republic of Macedonia can be expected to be reached.

In the club "Makedonija" in the industrial city Vilvord, Miljovski met with the Macedonians living and working in Belgium. He explained the essence of the privatization law and the possibilities it is offering for the realization of the money deposits that workers from abroad have deposited in Macedonian banks.

Montenegro

Serbian Radical Party Sets Up Shadow Cabinet

LD2710111893 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1018 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Text] Podgorica, 27 Oct (TANJUG)—The Serbian Radical Party of Montenegro has set up a shadow cabinet, with Drago Bakrac, an economist from Niksic, at its head. The shadow cabinet has 16 ministers, one deputy prime minister, and two ministers without portfolio.

According to Radovan Vukcevic, chairman of the Serbian Radical Party of Montenegro, the shadow ministers' task is to follow, assess, and criticize the work of ministers and of the government of Montenegro, and also to tell the public how they would solve certain problems.

The shadow cabinet has no foreign or defense minister because, Vukcevic said, these departments are in the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal state.

Kosovo

Prizren Prosecutor To Press Charges Against Albanians

LD2510194193 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 25 Oct 93

[Text] Prizren, 25 Oct (TANJUG)—The district prosecutor's office in Prizren today decided to press charges against five members of an illegal organization known as "The People's Movement of the Republic of Kosovo" [Narodni Pokret Republike Kosovo].

The men awaiting trial are: Behajdin Alaci, age 30, an unemployed teacher from Prizren; Ilijaz Kadoli, age 34, a lawyer from Suva Reka; Hisen Gega, age 43, a vagrant from the village of Grazd near Suva Reka; Binat Berisa, age 31, a teacher without permanent employment from Orahovac; and Sefki Mucaj, age 50, a laborer from Suva Reka.

According to the bill of indictment, the group perpetrated its illegal activities on the territory of the district of Prizren from 1990 to 1993. These activities were aimed at increasing the group's membership, seceding territories of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia exclusively populated by Albanians, and creating a separate state entity. By being involved in such activities, they committed the criminal offense described by Article 136, Point Two, of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The district prosecutor's office in Prizren has also submitted a request for the detention of four persons accused of committing the criminal offense of threatening the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The following individuals are to remain in custody throughout the duration of the investigation: Haljim Semsedini, age 45, unemployed teacher from the village of Zapluzje near Dragas; Samidin Muhameti, age 48, unemployed teacher; Imer Ademi, age 39, unemployed teacher; and Bedzet Dzeljadini, age 37, doctor of medicine. The last three persons hail from the village of Brodosavce in the municipality of Opolje.

The activities of these persons were aimed at seceding a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia populated by Albanians, which is a criminal offense described by Article 116, Point One, of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and punishable in accordance with Article 138 of the Penal code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The investigation is under way.